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7 November 1979

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BEIRUT REPORTS 'ARAFAT OFFER TO MEDIATE U.S.-IRAN CRISIS

NC071158 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Text] There have been reports of an initiative by the PLO leader to mediate in the U.S. Embassy crisis in Tehran for the release of the hostages. Hasan 'Abd ar-Rahman, the assistant PLO observer at the United Nations, has stated that he contacted Yasir 'Arafat by telephone and that the PLO leader was acting on his own initiative. 'Arafat added during the telephone conversation that his good offices have always been successful in such cases, and that he will take all the necessary measures to safeguard the lives of the hostages.

PLO representative 'Abd ar-Rahman said that 'Arafat's instructions have actually been sent to the PLO office in Tehran.

It should be recalled that the Palestinian leader on a previous occasion offered to mediate when Egyptian diplomats were being held at the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara.

The Palestinian mediation delegation is scheduled to leave New York for Tehran today.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS PALESTINIAN MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING 6 NOV

JN061733 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar presided over a meeting of the Palestinian Military Council at noon today. During the meeting, brother Abu 'Ammar reviewed the domestic, Arab and international developments in the current situation. He referred to his tour which included Algeria, where he attended the celebrations marking the anniversary of Algerian independence, and Portugal, where he participated in the world conference for solidarity with the Arab nation and its central issue, Palestine.

Brother Abu 'Ammar cited the situation in southern Lebanon and the Lebanese arena in general, affirming that efforts will be exerted to reinforce cohesion between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in order to confront the imperialist-Zionist plots, which seek to liquidate the Palestinian issue.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

JN070656 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday received Soviet ambassador in Beirut Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov. Comrade Soldatov delivered a message to brother Abu 'Ammar from the Soviet leadership on the latest developments. Brother Abu 'Ammar and the Soviet ambassador also reviewed current Palestinian, Arab and international developments.

AL-HASAN EXPLAINS PLO DIPLOMATIC MOVES, REGRETS U.S. STAND

LD051527 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Interview given in London to Mahir 'Uthman of ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by Fatah Central Committee Member Khalid al-Hasan--date unspecified]

[Excerpts] [Question] For some time now, the PLO has been making energetic diplomatic moves in Western Europe. Its moves are tantamount to a spontaneous initiative unaccompanied by collective Arab efforts. What are the advantages of these moves? If the moves have moral advantages can these be translated into tangible practical results?

[Answer] In the wake of As-Sadat's visit to Israel and following the Camp David agreement and then the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, the Arab area experienced a state of extensive political vacuum. The Baghdad summit conference resolutions were expected to fill this vacuum with an Arab action plan that would give the international community an alternative practical plan and allow for political moves on the international level with regard to the Arab-Israeli and Zionist-Palestinian conflict until the effect of what had taken place in Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv dies away. Regrettably, however, the Baghdad resolutions, which were good militarily and politically, lacked practicality and the dynamism of applicability. This deprived us of collective Arab military and political action, because the [old] Arab League was absent during that period and the new Arab League was only incipient at the time. It could not play a practical role in the implementation of those resolutions.

Although the Baghdad conference has formed a special committee to implement the decision to transfer the Arab League headquarters [from Cairo to Tunis] and the decision to boycott the Egyptian regime as a protection against Israeli and Zionist infiltration of the Arab world, it did not form a central committee to work out a plan for political action or a propaganda committee to draw up a plan compatible with the political plan. With regard to the military aspect, the Baghdad summit conference made a decision to restore the military balance between the Arabs and the Israeli enemy. However, the decision did not specify who was to undertake the burden of restoring this balance. Was it Syria alone? Jordan alone? Iraq alone? The PLO alone? Or all of them together? The nature of the decision defines the nature of action. It is perfectly clear that none of these states could on its own restore the military balance with the Israeli enemy in view of the U.S. position regarding the arming of Israel.

The burden of restoring the balance was supposed to be undertaken collectively by Iraq, Syria, Jordan and the PLO. However, no decision was made to this effect and this precluded the emergence of a central military committee or a unified military command to draw up a plan for restoring the balance on the level of arms training or command. Therefore, the military forces of all of these states remained separated and each one of them continued to work in isolation to develop its military capability without a joint plan. Thus, the decision became frozen and inapplicable.

Meanwhile, the Carter administration regarded the Camp David agreement and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty as a political victory not only for American and Israeli diplomacy but also for Carter himself as a person aspiring for a second presidential term, despite the fact that those closest to the American administration--the European powers--could not be convinced of the usefulness of the Camp David agreements and, therefore, they did not support them and were content to remain silent regarding them. Thus, political action in relation to the Middle East conflict by all the parties concerned stopped leaving us in political vacuum. As far as the revolution is concerned, a political vacuum could be a fatal danger. Therefore, political action was inevitable.

Because an organized Arab political movement, of which the PLO would constitute a part and in which roles would be assigned to each party according to its capabilities and international influence, was lacking, we find Jordan, for example, making unilateral efforts and Syria too making unilateral moves. Therefore, the PLO had to make a decision to intensify its activities and contacts at the international political level in an attempt to fill this vacuum as much as possible. This is inevitable until we have transcended this vacuum phase, part of which will be over by the end of this year when the Camp David agreements movement will have become frozen and when it will have become obvious that these agreements were partial and not comprehensive and contrary to the Arab will and Palestinian interests and have, therefore, become inapplicable.

The second part of the vacuum phase will end after the conclusion in early 1981 [as published] of the U.S. elections and when the results of the Israeli elections have appeared in June 1982.

Therefore, it was inevitable that the PLO should carry out this political activity. We can say that this activity scored several victories. It is true that these were moral victories. But, in a state of inactivity, moral victories are required for the continuation of the struggle even in a partial manner. It is observed that the political moves at the international level were accompanied by intensive and mounting military activities in the occupied territory.

The PLO's current political activity has opened the door to the Socialist International which was closed to us but open to the world Zionist movement and the state of Israel. The opening of this door and the joint statements and consecutive statements that were issued later on by both Willy Brandt and Bruno Kreisky have led to the opening of other doors in the Socialist International: brother Abu 'Ammar [PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat] has visited Spain and will visit Portugal early next month. He might later visit one or two major European countries. This activity has two basic advantages: Palestinian opinion to reach the Socialist International which has begun to wonder if it should continue to be tied to the Israeli position, as it had been doing in the past, especially now that splits have appeared in the parties of that movement and some of their leaders have declared that time has come to stand on the side of the Palestinian people.

[Question] What is your opinion of Britain's attitude toward the Palestinian issue, especially since it was the mandate power in Palestine for over 30 years and its stand so far is, among the European states, furthest from recognition of the PLO?

[Answer] I can clearly say that since 1948, the British attitude has been the worst ever encountered by the Palestinian people and their cause.

If there is a justification or an excuse for the guilty conscience that the German people have for what Hitler did to the Jews, the British public must have a guiltier conscience for what Britain did to the Palestinian people. The evil decisions the British Governments adopted regarding the Palestinian people were mostly taken by Labor Governments. Perhaps this was due, one way or another, to the Labor Party's association with the Socialist International and its attitude toward Israel before the recent change in this attitude.

[Question] There has been a U.S.-French move recently to establish a sort of a firm truce in southern Lebanon. It appears that France will be assigned the task of contacting the PLO for this purpose. It has been reiterated that France, in return for the PLO's cooperation, will strengthen its relationship with the Palestinians. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] The recent U.S. move on southern Lebanon started with the speech that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made recently at the UN General Assembly in which he pointed out that Lebanon had suffered a great deal and that its suffering must end. This was followed by the pope's appeal to the United Nations to rescue Lebanon from its predicament.

The problem facing the U.S. position is that the United States has been refusing to deal with the PLO which is a fundamental party that is present in Lebanon not in connection with the intra-Lebanese problem but in connection with the Israeli-Arab and Zionist-Palestinian conflict. The problem also lies in the attitude of Israel which is exploiting the situation in Lebanon to achieve its expansionist aims which include hitting the Palestinian revolution and intensifying the Palestinian-Lebanese situation so it will explode again and Israel will be able to finally seize southern Lebanon and the waters of the Al-Litani River. Such aims, which are represented by the Zionist movement's aspirations, are somehow in conflict with the general American plan for the area, particularly Lebanon. It is regrettable, however, that this U.S. move regarding southern Lebanon--according to the usual American way of thinking in connection with Middle East affairs--is a partial and not a comprehensive move which aims at establishing a truce and not at solving the Lebanese problem. The solution of this problem requires complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and a halt to Israeli action in Lebanon. This is possible if the U.S. administration wishes it.

If the Israeli action in Lebanon is halted, Haddad's forces will cease to exist in southern Lebanon. It will then be possible for all the Lebanese to sit down at the negotiating table to solve the intra-Lebanese problem. They will then see that the PLO is prepared to respond to the Lebanese position in this regard.

The PLO is asked to halt its military action against the Israeli forces in the south. Upon a special request from UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the PLO has committed itself to cooperating with the UN forces. It also committed itself to a cease-fire as long as the Israeli side respected the cease-fire. What has been happening, however, is that Israel has been continuing its attacks on the Palestinian revolution forces and on the Palestinian camps and Lebanese towns and villages. Therefore, the PLO had to react militarily to these acts of aggression, with the Lebanese National Movement standing on its side. The PLO will continue to adhere to the cease-fire, provided Resolution 425 is implemented. This resolution stipulates that Israel should withdraw from southern Lebanon and refrain from carrying out any military action against the Lebanese or the Palestinians in Lebanon.

PFLP'S HABASH SUPPORTS HORMUZ ACTION, IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD021625 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 30 Oct 79 p 20 LD

[AS-SIYASAH news service report: "Dr George Habash: Operations in Strait of Hormuz Not Only the Task of Palestinian Revolution But Also of All the Nationalist Forces"]

[Text] Palestinian leader George Habash has affirmed the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's [PFLP] rejection of any declared or undeclared truce in southern Lebanon. He said the Palestinian revolution has a right to fight the Zionist enemy on all borders and not just from the Lebanese borders.

In an interview with the Lebanese weekly AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI, Habash said the PFLP's stand on the deployment of the Lebanese army forces in southern Lebanon depends on the nature of the task for which these forces enter the area. He said that what is required in the south on the Arab level is for the Arab states to fulfill their promises to strengthen the nationalist forces so as to be able to resist the enemy.

The PFLP secretary general welcomed Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's proposal on the adoption of an offensive rather than a defensive strategy in confronting Camp David. Speaking about the PFLP's views on Rev Jesse Jackson's tour [of the Middle East], he said: "We reject Jackson, the intermediary, and all his attempts because we refuse to deal with the official plans of the U.S. administration."

Replying to a question regarding the Syrian role in Lebanon, he said the Syrian presence in Lebanon is considered a support for the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement against Camp David. He said that his recent talks with President Hafiz al-Asad dealt with the Camp David plot and its goals.

Regarding the PFLP's attitude toward the Iranian revolution, Dr George Habash said: "We have certain observations regarding some of the Iranian revolution's policies." He said:

"We regard the Iranian people's revolution as indeed the strongest blow dealt to imperialism and Zionism in this area in many decades. Any evaluation of this revolution must proceed from the fact. This revolution has dealt a major blow to U.S. imperialism and therefore we welcomed it and applauded it. But, naturally, we have certain observations regarding some of the Iranian revolution's policies at present. These concern the revolution's attitude toward the other leftist forces that contributed to toppling the shah. We also have certain observations regarding the manner with which the problem of minorities in Iran is being dealt with. We could also make certain observations regarding the statements being made by some Iranian figures regarding the shah character of Bahrain or other parts of the Arab Gulf.

"But all these observations stem from a position of supporting and backing the Iranian revolution. It is necessary, at this time in particular, to observe a critical point, namely that imperialism is trying to enlist all the forces and is resorting to all kinds of plans in order to strike at the Iranian revolution.

"Therefore, it is necessary for any Palestinian or Arab progressive force that may have certain reservations regarding the Iranian revolution to be aware of the need to avoid confusing its attitude of supporting the Iranian revolution despite such reservations and the attitude of imperialism that aims at destroying the Iranian revolution."

Asked about the PFLP's operations abroad and whether the PFLP supports the carrying out of special operations in the Strait of Hormuz, for example, Dr Habash said:

"From an official organizational standpoint we have stopped hijacking planes and have explained the reasons for this decision more than once. With regard to operations against Israeli targets and imperialist targets linked with Israeli and Zionist targets, there is no decision prohibiting us from striking at such targets. As to the reason why we are not operating against such targets with the same frequency and at the same level that the PFLP did previously, the answer is that the Palestinian revolution, having become deep-rooted and strongly present in occupied Palestine as well as in the Arab area--I mean here in Lebanon--it is natural that we should direct our attention toward fighting the Zionist enemy first inside the country and, second, from the Arab borders around Israel.

"With regard to operations in the Strait of Hormuz, we support with great enthusiasm any operation against imperialist interest in the entire Arab area. I would like only to point out that such a task is not only the task of the Palestinian revolution but also of all the national and progressive parties and forces in the Arab homeland. It is the task of all the nationalist and progressive forces in all parts of the Arab homeland, without any exception. The role of the Palestinian revolution in this respect is to support any Arab force radically resisting imperialism and its interests in the area. However intensive may be the operations hostile to imperialist interests at this time in particular, it can be said with certainty that the challenge which the U.S. administration poses to the Arab masses' hopes, aspirations and legitimate national rights is bound to generate, even in the long term, an Arab mass movement that will uproot U.S. imperialist interests from the area."

'ARAFAT RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON

JN070659 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT
7 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has received the Cuban ambassador in Beirut. The Cuban ambassador delivered to the brother commander in chief a copy of the final resolutions adopted by the latest nonaligned summit conference in Havana.

Brother Abu 'Ammar and the Cuban ambassador also reviewed bilateral relations and the latest developments in the area.

KUWAIT

CABINET BRIEFED ON SOVIET LETTER TO AMIR

LD061422 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1258 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti Council of Ministers today held an ordinary meeting under the chairmanship of Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah. Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn has said that the council has acquainted with the message received yesterday by Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Habir al-Ahmad as-Sabah from the Soviet leaders. He has added that the message is connected with the development of the situation in the region and comes within the framework of exchanging views on issues of mutual concern.

FINANCE MINISTER: OIL PRICE MAY RISE TO \$30 BY END OF YEAR

LD070925 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 4 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Al-'Atiqi: Official Oil Price Might Reach \$30 by End of Year"]

[Text] In a report on the likelihood of an increase in gasoline prices in the near future the weekly magazine TOURING, published by the Swiss Automobile Club, which is similar to the British Automobile Association, published a brief interview with Kuwaiti Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Atiqi who was in Zurich to make a speech to Swiss bankers and industrialists.

Speaking in his capacity as a representative of OPEC member states Al-'Atiqi said he believes that by the end of next month the official OPEC price per barrel will be about \$30, representing an increase of more than double during this year. He added: The aim of the producing countries is to make the oil price equivalent to that of certain energy alternatives so that oil will not be preferred to these alternatives. It is in the interest of the producing and consuming countries that consumption be reduced so that oil reserves will last longer, until such time as suitable alternatives can be produced. Private car owners must use public transport and nobody should allow himself to waste fuel.

Continuing, Al-'Atiqi said: It is time we thought seriously of saving fuel. We should also stop heating public buildings more than necessary as this is unhealthy. He said he believes that the producing countries are doing a service to the world by reducing their production and forcing consumers to adapt themselves to the changing conditions.

Al-'Atiqi rejected any suggestion that the OPEC member states, which supply the world with only 25 percent of oil production, can greatly influence the oil companies to reduce their profits. He said that this depends on the companies themselves. He said that Kuwait is prepared to sell crude oil or its by-products directly to national distribution companies.

Asked about his opinion regarding those who criticize OPEC, he said that governments of OPEC member states are fully aware of their responsibilities and take world economic problems into consideration. Their decisions are not emotional and are carefully discussed.

Comments on Finance

LD071052 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--'Abd al-Rahman al-'Atiqi, Kuwaiti finance minister, has denied the existence of a "real" liquidity crisis in the country likely to affect basic economic activity. However, in an interview with Kuwait television yesterday, he said that difficulty was being experienced by a limited sector of investors who "were accustomed" to borrowing from banks for the purpose of using funds for speculation, especially abroad.

Al-'Atiqi added that great amounts of money recently have left Kuwait, seeking secure profits from high interest rates from some foreign currencies, especially the dollar. He expects these funds to return to the country after the "phenomenon" of high interest rates vanishes. He said individuals, industry, trade and contracting operations have not been affected by this difficulty, and "those who have become accustomed to freely drawing funds from banks alone have suffered from this crisis." He said that it is "not in the interest" of anyone to come to the aid of those people because their activities do not benefit the national economy. But the central bank has not stood by idly and has intervened with a sum which reached \$70 million Kuwaiti dinars, \$1.33 billion.

The finance minister rejected the idea of raising the interest limit as a means of attracting money seeking higher interest rates abroad. He said such a measure would not benefit anyone, but was likely to increase the cost of projects, contracts and goods of various kinds. Al-'Atiqi said that the government is bent on amending the income tax law which in the past only applied to foreign oil companies before they were nationalized in 1975. He said that he was not among supporters of imposing taxes on Kuwaiti individuals and companies, but he demanded imposing a tax, which he described as "merciful," on specific groups--foreign companies of joint stock companies with Kuwaitis. However, he did not give any fixed percentage of the proposed tax.

The finance minister criticized Kuwait for not joining the Arab Common Market, which he said could be a means of selling Kuwaiti products and goods, and that the local market had a limited absorption capability. He added that Kuwait was a member of the Council of Arab Economic Unity and was interested in the Arab Common Market, but it has resisted it in the sphere of the chamber of commerce and the previous National Assembly.

Al-'Atiqi expressed his disappointment over the failure of the joint official Arab economic machinery to realize any appreciable achievements in the sphere of economic integration among the Arab countries. He said that to speak on this subject causes "overflowing with bitterness and pain." As a result of this failure, Kuwait, Al-'Atiqi stated, leans toward forming bilateral and multilateral joint companies with other Arab countries.

He called for Kuwait to basically specialize in industries (the raw materials of which) were abundant in the country. That is, the oil industry and its byproducts. He said that Kuwait has traveled "far" in this sphere compared to similar countries, especially in the petrochemical industry and refining.

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ARABIAN PENINSULA

PDRY

YAR PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FROM SALIH

LD061734 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Text] Husayn ad-Daf'i, adviser to the president of the republic on unity affairs and member of the People's Constituent Assembly in the northern part of the homeland, arrived in Aden this morning with a message from brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland, to brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and premier.

The message concerns the coordination of steps relating to the efforts to restore Yemeni unity in accordance with the joint communique issued after the recent meeting of brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The message is also connected with drawing up a timetable for meetings of the unity committees.

Ad-Daf'i was received on arrival by brother 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, secretary [as heard] of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ COMMENTS ON 'STAGNATION' OF U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

LD071030 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0625 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--The newspaper 'UKAZ has stressed that the situation in the Middle East region will stabilize only with genuine self-determination for the Palestinian people. In its comment today the paper says that the admission of this fact by the new American delegate to the United Nations presents a clear picture of the contradictory policy pursued by the United States in the region.

It adds that the United States should have recognized the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and at the same time lessened its commitment toward Israel. The paper underlines that the peace process carried out by the American administration depends on effecting a change in the Palestinian stand and describes this logic as being twisted. It has led to a stagnation of American participation in the peace process and has ended in giving Israel what it wants without giving a glance to the other side. It recalls to mind that the Tel Aviv rulers want peace at the expense of the security and the interests of the Arab region.

YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH, FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVE PRC OFFICIAL

JN061312 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 6 November--YAR Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Hasan Makki met today with PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying to resume the talks begun between them yesterday. The talks centered on bolstering bilateral relations and current Arab affairs.

YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih had earlier received the PRC official, who extended to him an official invitation to visit the PRC, which he accepted. The date of the visit will be set later.

PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying arrived in San'a' the day before yesterday at the head of a delegation as part of his tour of the Arab region, which he began 2 days earlier.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

JN061845 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

["Text" of message from Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] His Excellency President Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow: It gives me great pleasure to extend to you our congratulations on the 62d anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, the revolution which has accomplished innumerable achievements. On this occasion, I express my best wishes and congratulations to your excellency, to your colleagues at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and, through you, to all friendly Soviet peoples on behalf of the people in the YAR and in my name, wishing your excellency continuous good health and prosperity and happiness to the friendly Soviet peoples.

We reaffirm our confidence that the strong relations between our two friendly countries will continue to develop and move forward in order to fulfill our peoples' aspirations for progress and peace, for the attainment of our two countries' interests within the framework of mutual cooperation and respect.

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

BRIEFS

CEMA DELEGATION IN PDRY--Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister, received at his office today the CEMA delegation currently visiting Democratic Yemen. During the meeting there was a cordial discussion between the brother prime minister and the delegation on our country's relationship with CEMA, arrangements for its activities as an observer-member, the cementing of relations with the CEMA members and prospects for cooperation with them. The meeting was attended by brother Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning. [Text] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD/EA]

GDR DEPUTY MINISTER IN PDRY--The first session of talks between brother 'Uthman 'Abd al-Jabbar, the acting deputy minister for planning, and Comrade [name indistinct], deputy minister for external trade in the GDR, began in Aden today. The two sides discussed the program for developing economic and technical cooperation between the two countries up to the year 1985 and also the implementation of agreements already concluded between our country and the GDR. The comrade deputy minister for external trade arrived in Aden this morning at the head of a delegation for a visit to Democratic Yemen during which he will be holding talks on technical and economic cooperation between our country and the GDR. [Text] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD/EA]

AS-SADAT CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

NC061318 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 6 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 November--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent a message of congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chief of state, on the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. The cable says: The people of the Arab Republic of Egypt join me in expressing wholehearted congratulations and best wishes to the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union on the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

AS-SADAT DIRECTS CUT IN GOVERNMENT SPENDING

NC070730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 November--President Anwar as-Sadat has issued a directive for a cut in government spending beginning with the presidential vehicles.

In reporting this today, AL-AHRAM says President as-Sadat has outlined in his directive that cars should only be allocated to presidential officials who hold the rank of minister or higher. The directive says that a transportation allowance be paid to other officials and that they be allowed, if they desire, to buy the government cars for cash.

The president's directive also abolishes gasoline allowances and orders the conversion of the workshop at the presidency into a productive facility for the repair of private vehicles under the supervision of the armed forces.

The paper says that it has been decided to complete these arrangements by the beginning of December so that the workshop becomes operative on 1 January when the new state goes into effect.

GHALI SEEKS MOROCCO-ALGERIA PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

NC062121 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2033 GMT 6 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpts] Accra, 6 November--At a press conference in Accra, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that Egypt alone is struggling in words and deeds to attain the Palestinian people's rights, and that the rejectionists offer no alternative to Egypt's efforts to attain Arab rights.

Dr Butrus Ghali called on Morocco and Algeria to resolve their differences peacefully and to avert a military confrontation, the effects of which could be felt throughout the African continent.

Answering a question, he explained that if Egypt decides to give arms to Morocco, such an act would be aimed at restoring the military balance between Morocco and Algeria in order to encourage the two states to settle their dispute peacefully through negotiations.

GOVERNMENT AGAIN PROTESTS TO IRAN ON CONSULATE ATTACKS

JN061249 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 November--The Iraqi Government has protested the repeated attacks to which its consulates in Kermanshah and Khorramshahr have been and continue to be exposed.

The Foreign Ministry today summoned the Iranian ambassador in Baghdad and handed him a memorandum strongly protesting this matter. The memorandum holds the Iranian authorities responsible for the repeated attacks which violate basic international law and norms as well as the Vienna agreement and good neighborliness between the two countries.

The memorandum calls for an end to these attacks, for the severe punishment of the culprits and an end to the intervention in the affairs of the two consulates in Kermanshah and Khorramshahr.

The memorandum says that the Iraqi consulate in Khorramshahr was searched yesterday by the so-called Revolution Guards. This prompted the consul to contact the town district officer and to inform him of the incident. The officer, however, told the consul that the Iranian Foreign Ministry could not provide protection for the Iraqi Consulate and its staff and deemed it necessary that the staffers stay indoors.

The memorandum points out that the Iraqi Consulate in Kermanshah was taken over by armed men today. It adds that eight armed men stormed the consulate and seized a diplomat and an administrative officer. The consulate building was damaged, the memorandum adds. It is to be recalled that this is the second Iraqi protest within a week.

ERITREAN POPULAR FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES 6 NOV

JN061311 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1258 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 November--A delegation from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea, led by the front's foreign relations bureau chief Muhammad Sa'id, arrived in Baghdad today on a visit to Iraq that will last several days. In a statement he made to the press after his arrival, Muhammad Sa'id said that he will hold talks with officials of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command on political developments in Eritrea. The delegation includes (Erimiyas Dibsay) and (Stefanos), members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea Central Committee.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS NETHERLANDS MINISTER

JN061217 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 November--Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Alphons van der Stee, Netherlands minister of agriculture and fisheries, and the delegation accompanying him. The discussion during the meeting centered on aspects of cooperation and ways to strengthen the relations between the two countries, particularly in agriculture. The Netherlands minister arrived in Baghdad 2 days ago on a visit of several days to Iraq.

TEXT OF JOINT STATEMENT ON JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

LD061027 Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 28 Oct 79 p 4 LD

["Text" of "Iraqi-Jamaican joint statement [bayan]" issued at the end of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley's visit to Iraq]

[Text] In response to an invitation by the Government of the Iraqi Republic and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, Mr Michael Manley, prime minister of Jamaica and leader of the People's National Party [PNP], paid an official friendly visit to the Iraqi Republic during the period 24-27 October 1979 accompanied by a high-level official delegation.

The Jamaican prime minister and the delegation accompanying him were received with a warm and cordial welcome expressing the sentiments of friendship that link the governments and peoples of the two friendly countries.

Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the republic, received Mr Michael Manley, prime minister of Jamaica and PNP leader. Their discussions dealt with bilateral relations between the two countries and ways to develop them as well as other issues of mutual interest.

During the visit the Jamaican prime minister and the delegation accompanying him held discussions characterized by a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. The discussions dealt with bilateral relations between the two countries and regional and international issues of mutual interest, particularly those concerning the Arab area, the Latin American area, the Caribbean and the nonaligned movement.

The Jamaican side expressed its admiration and appreciation for the achievements accomplished in the Iraqi Republic under struggling President Saddam Husayn's leadership in the light of the principles and objectives of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in the various fields with the aim of achieving socialist reform as well as for the positive and effective role Iraq is playing in the struggle against imperialism, both old and new, Zionism, racism and racial discrimination.

The Iraqi side expressed its appreciation and admiration for the course being pursued by Jamaica in developing its national economy and achieving social reforms on the basis of socialism and self-reliance under the PNP's leadership.

During the discussion of bilateral relations the two sides noted with satisfaction that the good relations between the two countries are continuously developing and growing in the interest of the two friendly peoples on the basis of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. They affirmed their desire to expand and develop these relations and discussed the best ways to deepen them.

The two sides also discussed ways to develop and deepen relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Jamaican PNP.

When discussing the situation in the Arab area, the two sides affirmed that a just and lasting peace cannot be achieved without the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all the occupied Arab territories and without the Palestinian Arab people under the PLO's leadership regaining their inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination on their national soil and to the establishment of an independent sovereign state in Palestine.

The two sides condemned the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon, which is part of the imperialist plot aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistance and constitutes a violation of Lebanese territorial integrity.

The two sides strongly condemned the capitulationist treaty resulting from the Camp David agreements concluded between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity in participation with the United States--agreements that constitute a denial of the Arab people's interest and an attempt to divide the unity of the Arab ranks and to keep the Palestinian and other Arab territories under Zionist occupation.

The two sides expressed their appreciation of the nonaligned movement's sixth conference resolution and consensus of opinion denouncing the two Camp David agreements and the capitulationist treaty and of the conference resolution to refer the question of suspending Egypt's membership to the movement's Coordinating Bureau.

The two sides also emphasized that the capitulationist policy the Egyptian regime is pursuing with regard to the Palestinian issue is considered a violation of the nonaligned movement's principles and resolutions.

Both sides also affirmed that the maintenance of security and peace in the Arab Gulf area is the sole responsibility of the states of the area without any foreign interference.

During their discussion of the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean area the two sides observed with satisfaction that positive changes and transformations have been brought about in the continent by its people's struggle against imperialist hegemony. The two sides also support the peoples of Latin America in the exploitation of their countries' natural resources and their struggle against fascism and all forms of foreign domination.

During their review of the current international situation, both sides emphasized their complete support for the liberation movements in Africa and Latin America and denounced the racist regimes in the African Continent and their racist and segregationist policy.

The two sides called for joint action by all progressive states to end the oppression imposed on the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the racist South African regime. The two sides also condemned the so-called internal settlement and the Zimbabwe elections, which only tend to escalate tension. They also expressed their support for the frontline states, which reject the pressures of imperialism and its agents.

Both sides repeated their support for the transformation of the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions into an area of peace free of foreign influence and bases, in the interest of the area's states and peoples.

The two sides also reaffirmed their adherence to the UN Charter and their faith in the principles of peaceful coexistence based on mutual respect, equal sovereignty among states, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, the solution of international disputes by peaceful means and the right of the peoples to determine their own fate and control their natural wealth and resources.

The two sides asserted their support for the necessity of continuing the north-south dialog between the industrialized states and the developing states through another round of international negotiations on international economic cooperation for development. These negotiations must be orientated toward implementation and action and allow for an integrated and balanced approach to the main relevant issues, proceeding simultaneously on various planes and open to comprehensive participation. These negotiations must be held within the United Nations organization with the full participation of all states and in accordance with a specific timetable. They must include the principal issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, currency and finance.

These international negotiations should make an important contribution to the implementation of the international development strategy for the United Nations' third development decade.

When discussing the nonaligned movement the two sides praised the resolutions adopted by the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana and asserted their determination and resolve to work for the preservation of the unity of the nonaligned movement and its fundamental principles and to enhance its role and effectiveness in order to establish an international order for international political and economic relations in the world.

The Jamaican side expressed its support for the proposals which Iraq has submitted on several occasions, the latest being at the sixth nonaligned summit, with a view to developing the movement, enhancing its effectiveness in international relations, strengthening economic and political ties between its members, establishing specialized producers associations and strengthening the nonaligned states' negotiating positions in order to liberate their natural resources from monopolies and multinational companies with the objective of establishing a new economic order on the basis of justice and equality.

The two sides agreed to cooperate fully in order to insure the success of the seventh summit of the nonaligned movement which is to be held in Baghdad in 1982.

The two sides reiterated their support for coordinating the efforts of the developing countries in order to implement the General Assembly resolutions at its two extraordinary sessions for the establishment of a new world economic order.

The Jamaican side voiced appreciation for Iraq's initiative in proposing the establishment of a long-term world fund to assist the developing countries against the effects of inflation on the basis of contributions by the advanced industrialized states, regardless of their political and economic systems, to the fund in an amount equal to the annual inflation they export to the developing countries, with the developing oil-exporting countries also contributing.

The two sides also called on the countries concerned to adopt and support a practical formula for putting into effect and rapidly implementing the proposal.

Mr Michael Manley, prime minister of Jamaica and PNP leader, expressed his sincere thanks and profound gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him and the delegation accompanying him by the Iraqi Government and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's leadership during their stay in Iraq.

[Dated] Baghdad 27 October 1979.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

JN021917 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland this evening, having taken part together with the great mass of believers in performing the pilgrimage. His majesty spent the first part of the day today in Mina. His majesty left Mecca for Jidda this afternoon, thus ending the pilgrimage rites. He then left Jidda for the homeland. King Husayn has seen off at Jidda airport by senior Saudi officials and the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

His majesty was received at Amman airport by Prince Muhammad, Crown Prince Hasan, members of the Hashemite family, the Senate president, the National Consultative Council speaker, the acting commander in chief of the armed forces and the ministers.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Minister of Court Amir Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, Chief Judge Ibrahim al-Qattan and his majesty's military secretary, Gen Muhammad Idris returned with his majesty.

EEC COMMISSIONER MEETS INFORMATION MINISTER 6 NOV

JN061254 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Minister of Information 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah discussed with Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner for development, the Middle East situation in light of recent developments and Jordan-EEC relations. During the meeting Abu 'Awdah explained Jordan's stand on the situation in the area, a stand based on resolving the Middle East crisis by peaceful methods and achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in which all parties to the conflict participate so that the Palestinian people's legitimate rights will be realized. The information minister added: The Arab states all look to the EEC states to participate in the achievement of a peaceful solution.

Claude Cheysson emphasized the European states declared stand on the Middle East conflict.

They also discussed cooperation with EEC states within the framework of agreements with these states.

Information minister Abu 'Awdah expressed Jordan's gratitude for EEC stands on the situation in the area and on encouraging and developing cooperation between the EEC and the Arab states.

Makes Statement

JN061912 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner for development, has affirmed that the EEC countries have expressed their stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict, a stand which represents their disapproval of the invasion of other people's territory, the occupation of this territory by force and the moves to entrench such an occupation. Claude Cheysson also affirmed the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland.

During his meeting with the Jordan television correspondent, Claude Cheysson stated that the EEC representative to the UN General Assembly had affirmed that the construction of settlements by Israel in the occupied Arab territories is posing obstacles to peace. He also stated that the EEC states officially denounced the construction of settlements.

Answering a question on the stand of the EEC states on the issue of PLO recognition, Claude Cheysson pointed out that the EEC states do not form a political organization and their responsibilities do not touch on political aspects.

Claude Cheysson added that although the nine do not recognize the PLO, they do admit that the PLO represents the Palestinian people and have accordingly held contacts with it.

Claude Cheysson referred to the visit made to Belgium by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, adding that Belgium, which is an EEC state, adopted a political stand. He stated that the EEC states also discussed various issues, which included offering aid to the Palestinian refugees, with the PLO.

Meets Crown Prince

JN061944 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan met with Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner for development, and the delegation accompanying him at the Royal Scientific Society today. The minister of supply, the national planning council chairman and the Royal Scientific Society deputy director attended the meeting. They discussed the measures according to which the EEC's 50 million U.S. dollar contribution--in the form of grants and easy, long-term loans--will be spent to finance some development projects in Jordan in the fields of education, manpower training, scientific research, the development of water resources and other projects.

They also discussed Jordan's future hopes to develop its resources by means of its next development plan, the financial needs of this plan and the EEC's contribution to Jordan's development efforts.

The two sides also discussed the role which the EEC can play in the efforts to achieve a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem. Crown Prince Hasan stressed that the absence of security and stability, which results from Israel's continued occupation of Arab territory and disregard for the Palestinian's legitimate rights, constitutes a threat to European security in particular and international security in general.

Cheysson toured the various departments of the royal scientific society.

AD-DUSTUR CRITICIZES LACK OF ARAB RESPONSE TO SETTLEMENTS

JN070735 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Nov 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Where is the Arab Reply to the Settlements?" the newspaper AD-DUSTUR writes the following: Although the collapse of Begin's government is imminent due to the exacerbation of the economic and political crisis, this government--despite its bankruptcy--continues to cling to the policy of grabbing Arab land, bringing the area to the brink of explosion.

The paper adds: Professor (Hirkabe), the international relations instructor at Hebrew University, has admitted that Israel is swiftly turning into a rotten country hated by everyone because it is acting unilaterally on the international level and is exceeding its capabilities. Nonetheless, Israel is still receiving economic and military aid to beef up its expansionist policy in the occupied Arab territories.

AD-DUSTUR continues: What is taking place in the Arab territories occupied in 1967 raises so many questions. The Arab citizen is well aware of the fact that the Camp David accords have failed and there is no way to revive them. The Arab citizen also knows that the Baghdad summit successfully managed to adopt the appropriate pan-Arab stand against the Camp David accords.

It says: Nevertheless, what is taking place in the occupied Arab territories raises many questions. Why have the Arabs so far failed to benefit from the positive changes on the international level by proposing realistic and integrated alternatives for the worthless Camp David accords? And why are peripheral differences incited in the Arab arena and not contained and eliminated by close cooperation among the Baghdad summit countries, since everyone knows that such differences are bound to constitute a stumbling block vis-a-vis the challenges of the current stage?

In conclusion, the paper says: What is taking place in the occupied territories is dangerous and beyond Arab expectations because it is aimed at usurping Arab land and uprooting the Arab geographically, culturally and historically. The policy of waiting, the failure to agree on the next Arab step and the continual side differences among Arab brothers continue to constitute a source of pain to the Arab citizen and to raise questions about the fate of this nation and the future of the next generations.

SARKIS RECEIVES BUTRUS, ADF COMMANDER

NC061250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] At 1030 today President Sarkis received Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and Arab Deterrent Forces commander, Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib. During the meeting they discussed the results of the talks Brigadier General al-Khatib held with Syrian officials during his visit to Damascus yesterday. They also discussed the visit Butrus will pay to Damascus at the end of this week.

Foreign Minister Butrus' visit comes before the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in Tunis. The aim of the visit is to coordinate with his Syrian counterpart 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and arrive at a clear and united view of the issues to be raised at the Arab summit, particularly the southern Lebanon issue in the interests of Lebanon and of the Arab and Palestinian cause.

Asked about his expected visit to Damascus, Butrus said the date for the visit has not been fixed. Contacts are under way, and I can say that the visit will take place before the end of this week.

Al-Huss Meets ADF Commander

NC061251 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister al-Huss received in his office at noon today Arab Deterrent Forces commander, Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib. Al-Khatib briefed Al-Huss on the results of his talks with Syrian officials in Damascus yesterday and bilateral coordination on issues of common concern.

SHAYKH ZIYADAH'S REPORTED KIDNAPING DENIED

NC061112 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Nov 79 NC

[Text] A private radio station has reported that Shaykh 'Abd al-Latif Ziyadah, head of the Islamic religious court in Tripoli, has been kidnaped and that his fate is unknown. Shaykh Ziyadah has personally denied the report and held several contacts with officials denouncing the broadcasting of such reports, which create confusion.

RIGHTIST MILITIAS ATTACK IRISH UNIFIL POST

NC061451 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Nov 79 NC

[Text] This afternoon the UNIFIL spokesman said that about 30 militiamen in the border area encircled the observation post in Marun ar-Ra's near the Israeli-Lebanese border at 1245 today.

Six Irish UNIFIL elements were stationed at this post. The militiamen opened light arms fire without advance warning, firing about 100 shells at the post. The firing lasted about 30 minutes, but no losses were sustained.

The militiamen are now encircling the observation post.

The UNIFIL spokesman said that some Israeli papers published on 4 November alleged that certain Irish UNIFIL units prevented the evacuation of a wounded militiaman from Bayt Yahun on the night of 3 November. He said that no request was submitted to UNIFIL, which only learned of this alleged incident from the media the next day.

The spokesman said UNIFIL'S stand on humanitarian matters was well known to everyone. In several cases, many parties have thanked UNIFIL both personally and publicly for the humanitarian services being made to all parties in the area without discrimination or hesitation.

BAN ON UNIFIL MOVEMENT IN BORDER STRIP REPORTED

NC061105 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Nov 79 NC

[Text] All the roads inside the territory of free Lebanon, including the coastal road, were closed to UNIFIL traffic yesterday.

This decision was taken by the command of free Lebanon based on orders from the leader of free Lebanon, Major Haddad.

Yesterday, a meeting took place in the Israeli sector of Ra's an-Naqurah between Major Haddad and a group of UNIFIL officers. The meeting discussed the UNIFIL's decision to halt the flow of supplies to the Bayt Yahun center in free Lebanon even if this center is subjected to fire and attacks by the terrorists.

During the terrorist attack against Bayt Yahun a few days ago, the UNIFIL intervened and prevented the arrival of supplies at the aforementioned center. The UNIFIL also refused to allow the evacuation of a soldier of free Lebanon who was wounded during the attack.

At the time, Major Haddad ordered his soldiers to refrain from violence. However, yesterday when we heard about the UNIFIL's official decision, Major Haddad said such behavior by the UNIFIL has no justification from a strict military point of view. He added that should the UNIFIL persevere in its behavior in accordance with this decision, there will be no need to grant them freedom of movement in free Lebanon.

Major Haddad has demanded that the UNIFIL withdraw from all their posts in free Lebanon, including their headquarters in An-Naqurah. Major Haddad has threatened to use violence should UNIFIL resort to violence.

A number of the UNIFIL officers have tried to persuade General Erskine to follow up the negotiation. However, since he had just returned from a vacation in Ghana, he preferred to fly by helicopter to Beirut to meet with the terrorists' leaders and Lebanese officials. Therefore, the helicopter with its blissful occupants flew over the sea so as not to see what is happening in the area between the two rivers--in keeping with the saying: Close your eyes and you won't feel the pain.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS TALKS IN DAMASCUS

JN061016 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0825 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 6 November--Comrade Mitib Shinan, Ba'th Party Regional Command member, received here last night the delegation of the Soviet-Syrian friendship society led by Otar Melakadze, chairman of the People's Control Committee in the Georgian SSR, member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet [titles as received].

During the meeting, Comrade Shinan explained to the visiting delegation the society's activities and efforts to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two friendly countries, to boost their common struggle and to acquaint the peoples of the two countries with the accomplishments of the society in the various fields.

Comrade Shinan also explained the political situation in the area and the pressures that are being brought to bear on Syria by imperialism, Zionism and As-Sadat aimed at harming its steadfastness and diverting its attention from confronting the plots that are being hatched in the area to create disturbances.

Comrade Shinan lauded the Soviet Union's principles and solid stand in supporting the Arab struggle.

The head of the delegation reiterated the Soviet Union's absolute support for the Arab peoples struggle for the sake of liberating their occupied land and regaining the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

DPRK DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT 5 NOV

JN052143 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Korean Workers Party Politburo candidate member and DPRK deputy prime minister, arrived here at 2000 today leading a DPRK delegation on a 6-day visit, at the Ba'th Party's National Command invitation.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Comrade Ahmad al-Hasan, Ba'th Party Regional Command member.

Meets Khaddam

JN061704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Comrade Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the Korean Workers Party Politburo and DPRK deputy prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the current developments in the area. The visiting Korean delegation briefed the Syrian side on recent events in Korea. Comrade Chong Chun-ki reiterated his country's firm and principled support for the Arab cause and for the Palestinian people's just struggle aimed at regaining their land and establishing their independent state on their national homeland.

Abd al-Halim Khaddam reaffirmed that Syria supports the DPRK's national interests and efforts to reunite the two parts of Korea within the framework of unity, national independence and sovereignty.

The two sides also reviewed Syrian-DPRK relations and means to further promote joint cooperation.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENJEDID GIVES INTERVIEW TO LE MONDE

LD051339 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Nov 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Daniel Junqua interview with Algerian President Ghadi Bendjedid--dates and places not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, on this 25th anniversary of 1 November 1954, what is your assessment of achievements since then? What in your view are the most striking accomplishments of the Algerian revolution?

[Answer] First, how could we fail to remember all our martyrs and all those who fell in the struggle? How could we fail to mention all that our people suffered during the liberation war--their misfortunes and their poverty? Looking back over the past I can say that the achievements of these 25 years are enormous and that the Algerian revolution has succeeded in realizing most of its objectives.

You ask me which are the most striking achievements? There are striking achievements in all fields: the control and exploitation of natural resources, almost one-fourth of the total population in education and training establishments, industrial complexes and socialist villages and free health care but also democratic institutions at all levels, socialist management of enterprises and so forth. It is quite an achievement to have eliminated poverty and ignorance. It is also quite something to have made the worker a manager not an employee.

Raising the general standard of living and reducing inequalities among the regions, between the city and rural district or among citizens are also objectives which have guided us during these years. And far be it from me to forget the development of the national personality and values dear to our people.

Contrary to certain assertions, agriculture has not been sacrificed. Moreover, there is reason to wonder whether such criticism is not motivated by the regret of seeing a Third World country not confining itself to agricultural production, but using its raw materials in industrial production. However, choices had to be made after independence. The agricultural sector at least had the merit of already existing, which was not the case with industry. In addition, the extension of education and health care required the mobilization of extensive resources. We gave priority to those spheres of activity, but when the time came, after a reexamination of the situation, we launched the agrarian revolution--a revolution to which industry can now make a contribution.

Similarly we have been increasingly concerned with housing in recent years. In 1962 housing was not a priority. Today it has become a problem of concern to every citizen. We have taken the necessary measures to satisfy the new needs which appear.

Therefore, the Algerian revolution has set in motion an all-embracing development strategy--a strategy based on industrialization and the systemization of education to create firm foundations for improving the Algerian citizen's living conditions.

[Question] You have dealt with the past. What are the current imperatives for Algeria and what have been the fundamental lines of your policy since you became head of state?

[Answer] Unlike you, I do not separate the past from the present. You will find the fundamental lines of our policy explained at length in the 1976 National Charter and in the resolutions of the 1979 National Liberation Front (FLN) Fourth Congress. Our policy is not and could not be one man's policy; it is the policy which the whole people ratified by adopting the charter.

Having said that, it is the duty of all revolutions to periodically assess the work accomplished in order to evaluate the positive or negative aspects of its achievements, to assess the quality of administration and the efficiency of the structures and to study practical ways of applying its documents. That is our present concern. [answer ends]

The president, obviously anxious to avoid any misinterpretation, kept a careful watch on the translation, sometimes even resorting to French to make sure he had been understood.

"There is no question," he said emphatically, "of going back on the line laid down. On the contrary, we must maintain it and improve its application by correcting the shortcomings observed.

"Without such an examination," he said, "we would be practicing a kind of headlong flight, refusing to see the faults in our line and to correct the mistakes. That could lead to an inextricable situation harmful to the revolution itself. Therefore, the current examination will enable us to strengthen a policy whose continuity is vigorously asserted. The 1976 National Charter is still the supreme reform. It forms an indivisible whole and," the president affirmed, "there is no question of drawing any distinction between its political and economic aspects."

Developing Agriculture and Hydraulic Engineering

"After evaluating the situation," the head of state continued, "we were logically forced to strengthen backward sectors. The balance achieved between the various fields of activity will therefore have repercussions on the social strata, which will all be able to benefit from the advantages of development. Therefore we will achieve social justice among all Algerians within the framework of socialism as defined by the National Charter.

"Does this mean we are going to slow down the growth of certain sectors or even abandon them in favor of other activities? Bluntly speaking, are we going to sacrifice industry? Such a hypothesis is by no means true. Our strategy and plans in the industrial sphere remain. However, the resources allocated to other sectors will be greater. That will be the case especially for agriculture, water and housing. Education and training will continue to have the priority which has been accorded to them for a long time.

"We intend to do all we can to develop agriculture and hydraulic engineering since Algeria's future does not lie in oil. We will soon have no more oil. We must be able to distinguish between permanent resources and those which are not renewable. Oil, which is a temporary resource, should serve to develop industrial and agricultural production systems. That is the achievement which we must leave to future generations. They must be able, as far as possible, to eat mainly the produce of our land. These are the broad outlines of the debate to be held at the next Central Committee meeting."

[Question] There is no question of "liberalization" as some people predicted or hoped?

[Answer] After a long and democratic debate our people adopted the National Charter. That document is the expression of their will. The first duty of all officials is to respect it. The National Charter is our socialist choice. The fourth congress, held under the theme of continuity, rightly reaffirmed it. I would like to add that I promised the congress and the people to apply this charter and my action will be entirely committed to that direction. To make things perfectly clear I must tell you that the "liberalization" which you mention would simply be a return to the regime of colonialists, fifth columnists, of distinguished people and bootblacks, of man's exploitation of man. [answer ends]

"Oppositionists Only Represent Themselves"

His voice became strong and determined, as if to give more weight to his words. Then there was a silence. Like all Algerian officials, President Bendjedid does not really like talking about himself. He hesitated but the desire to convince won through and, not without some emotion, he said:

"When I was young I did not belong to any party. However, I had very strong nationalist aspirations. In my view such an aspiration was inseparable from social justice. That profound conviction was strengthened during the liberation struggle. I will never forget our brothers who welcomed us in their huts and offered us what little they had. They also gave us their children for the National Liberation Army. They have the main merit of strengthening the revolution. It is only natural and just that those people should now enjoy the advantages of independence. We will make sure they do and will work relentlessly in that direction."

[Question] You assert the continuity of the revolution. However, at the same time you seem to be showing a desire for conciliation. At least that is one way of interpreting the steps you have taken in recent months in favor of certain oppositionists who have been released from prison or of certain "exiles" who have been authorized to return to Algeria. What are the limits of this policy?

[Answer] Those oppositionists only represent themselves, they cannot speak on behalf of the Algerian people. During the debate on the charter and during the congress we stressed the idea of "national unity." However, this unity cannot be achieved at any price. Some "oppositionists" harmed the revolution directly or indirectly. The revolution rejected them. As we say in our country: "All that remains in the West is its own pebbles." Some of them claim to be the guardians of the Algerian revolution. They are living on the platform of the sixties but the train has gone. And the convoy has arrived in 1980.

The illness and death of the lamented President Boumediene clearly highlighted our peoples' maturity. Our institutions were put to the test. It was the hour of truth. We managed to withstand the test successfully thanks to the maturity of the cadres, whether they came from the army, state or party, and the maturity of the entire people. The protection and paternalism of those whose ideas have not developed for 20 years were rejected.

All those who accept our choices and our institutions are welcome, but not those who have harmed our country whether directly or indirectly.

[Question] Algeria has played a major role on the international scene in recent years. It is a confirmed member of the nonaligned camp. However, there are various views of nonalignment. What is yours?

[Answer] My view is of a positive and active nonalignment as we have proved in many circumstances. We are working for a new international order, especially for an end to all forms of colonialism and for a fairer system in international relations.

In short that is a projection of our policy of national independence on the external plane. We are not aligned with any bloc.

Our membership in the nonaligned movement, our sympathy with various progressive groups throughout the world and our attachment to active solidarity with the Third World do not prevent us from remaining open to cooperation with all countries, whatever their political system and their location, provided that they respect our choices and our principles and that we derive mutual benefit from it.

Algeria has never interfered in the internal affairs of another country and never will because it is up to the peoples themselves to freely determine the path they wish to follow.

[Question] A serious crisis, that of the Western Sahara, is posing a growing threat to the region's balance of stability. Can Algeria play a part in solving that conflict? Is a political solution still possible?

[Answer] We have no claims in that affair, territorial or otherwise. We are simply upholding a principle, namely the principle of self-determination--a people's right to determine their own future. We are upholding it in the same way as many other members of the OAU, the nonaligned movement or the United Nations. Yes, we will support the Saharan people in the same way as we support all peoples fighting for their liberation or independence, whatever their geographical location. Therefore this affair is not a problem between Morocco and Algeria. It opposes Morocco and the Saharan people, legitimately represented by the POLISARIO Front. We have encouraged all initiatives aimed at applying the principle of self-determination and all attempts to achieve peace by a political settlement. We did all we could to reconcile Mauritania and the POLISARIO, who finally reached an agreement. However, the expansionist Moroccan regime prefers the language of force. We will not reach a political solution like that.

We have no soldiers outside our borders, in the Sahara or elsewhere.

Moreover, just imagine the situation in Africa if the borders inherited from the colonial period were generally called into question: Everybody could try and find arguments in the past for claiming a territory. It would soon be the law of the jungle. The strongest would devour the weakest, and states would rapidly vanish from the map!

No, the problem is decidedly a Saharan-Moroccan and not an Algerian-Moroccan problem. We have no bilateral quarrel with Morocco, quite the reverse. Our sincere desire has always been and still is to cooperate with all states in the region, including Morocco. In the past we not only concluded the Ifrane treaty of cooperation and good neighborliness, but we also signed many agreements. We did not give much publicity to these documents, but they were advantageous for Morocco and we may have sacrificed some of our interests on the altar of cooperation.

We have never tried to create internal problems in Morocco. However, we have had several opportunities to do so. During the Skirhat putsch attempt, for example, we could have made things worse. We did not. And yet an international campaign has been mounted to spread the idea that we want to destabilize Morocco. I reject that accusation. I would like to point out that during President Boumediene's illness, it was Rabat which tried to carry out an operation of subversion in our country.

We believe in cooperation in the region. However, that implies that political problems be solved first. I would like to point out that our only real enemy is underdevelopment. To overcome it, our people, like our neighbors, need peace and stability.

[Question] You have the Sahara crisis to the west and the Middle East crisis to the east. You have on several occasions expressed your desire to reach a "just and lasting" settlement of the Middle East problem. You condemned the Camp David agreement. Why?

[Answer] Yes, we do oppose those agreements because we do not believe in a partial solution as advocated by As-Sadat. We believe that this is a separate peace attained at the Palestinians' expense. The problem can only be dealt with as a global problem with the participation of all sides, especially the Palestinian people through their one representative, the PLO. There will be neither peace nor stability in the region without recognition of the Palestinians' right to live in a free and independent state.

The Problem of Immigrant Workers

[Question] Paris seems anxious to improve its relations with Algiers and Mr Francois-Poncet's recent visit bears witness to that. Do you think a reconciliation is possible and that the time has come, as President Giscard d'Estaing suggested, to redefine relations between the two countries?

[Answer] Algeria believes in cooperation with France and this is not the first time we have said so. There is vast scope for this cooperation provided both sides want to encourage it and remove the obstacles both in intention and in deed.

In the past few years relations between our two countries have not been what they might have been; nonetheless, I confirm that as far as we are concerned, the will exists to discuss the whole area of bilateral relations. Whatever the size of a file the problems become secondary once there is a real desire to overcome them. I am convinced that after Mr Francois-Poncet's visit and the visit our foreign minister will make, things will become increasingly clear. I also hope that we will achieve results in the interests of the two sides.

[Question] Is the problem of immigration not the main obstacle?

[Answer] This problem would by no means constitute the main obstacle if the situation of our emigrants was viewed in the context of our cooperation relations, our mutual interests and the possibilities of strengthening our relations. Our emigrants, although they live a long way from the country, are an integral part of national life and the defense of their interests and of their dignity is a priority in our policies. You know how closely the Algerian people follow the fate of their emigrant brothers. Therefore, the problem of those emigrants, far from constituting an obstacle, can form a firm foundation for the development of bilateral relations during the next few years.

SANDINIST DELEGATION MEETS BENDJEDID, DEPARTS FOR USSR

PA061255 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Algiers--President Chadli Bendjedid received commanders Henry Ruiz and Luis Carrion, members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Directorate. The meeting was also attended by Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia, the national television system said.

The meeting with Bendjedid took place a few hours before Carrion and Ruiz left Algeria for the Soviet Union. The two commanders headed a Sandinist delegation to the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution's beginning.

BENDJEDID SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD070050 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the 62d anniversary of the October Revolution, President Chadli Bendjedid has addressed a greetings message to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

President Chadli Benjedid emphasized: By joining the commemoration of this historic event of universal scope, the Algerian people want to show their attachment to the deep friendship linking them with the people of the Soviet Union. I take this opportunity to reiterate the [word indistinct] of the people and of the FLN to work toward a further strengthening of the relations of multifaceted, mutually advantageous cooperation and I note with satisfaction that the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the USSR, and the leadership of the FLN and the CPSU are moved by the same ideals and take similar stands in their joint struggle against any form of domination and oppression, for peace and justice in the world.

I wish your excellency health and personal happiness and also wish prosperity for the friendly Soviet people, the head of state concluded.

Mr Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, has addressed a similar message to Aleksey Kosygin, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Mr Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister has addressed a similar message to his Soviet counterpart. Mr Ben Yahia reiterated the conviction that the traditional friendship and the fruitful, multifaceted cooperation happily linking Algeria and the Soviet Union will continue to develop in the interest of both the Algerian and Soviet peoples, and for the promotion of just peace in the world.

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID RECEIVES BULGARIA'S FILIPOV

AU042100 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 4 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Algiers, November 4, (BTA corr)--Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, head of the Bulgarian delegation staying here for the celebrations on the 25th anniversary of the beginning of national liberation struggle in Algeria, was received today by Mr Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front and president of Algeria.

Mr Grisha Filipov handed over to the Algerian president a friendly message from Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria. In it, the Bulgarian party and state leader wishes new successes to friendly Algeria, and a still further expanding of cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples. Views were exchanged during the talks on the new forms of cooperation to be adopted with a view to deepening and consolidating bilateral relations.

Mr Chadli Bendjedid emphasized that a solid basis for the future contacts are the past relations between the two states. He thanked for the aid extended by Bulgaria to the Algerian people during the national liberation struggle.

During his stay here Mr Grisha Filipov had also meetings with the member of the Politburo of the CC and coordinator of the National Liberation Front Party, Mr Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, and with the member of the Politburo of the CC of the FLN and chairman of the economic commission to the CC of the party, Mr Belaid Abdessalam. Questions pertaining to bilateral cooperation were discussed at the talks.

Member of the Bulgarian delegation was also Mr Radoy Popivanov, minister of people's health, and member of the BAU Standing Committee. He had a meeting with his Algerian counterpart, the Minister of Health Care Abderezak Bouhara. The Bulgarian delegation left the country today.

VISITING PRC DELEGATION CHIEF ON WEST SAHARAN ISSUE

LD061100 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The head of the Chinese delegation to the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the revolution has stated to our news agency APS that his country firmly supports the peoples fighting for a just cause. The solution to the problem of the Western Sahara, he stressed, must proceed by negotiation and by the establishment of a fraternal dialog without foreign interference.

COMMENTARY SCORES HASSAN'S PLANNED SAHARAN OFFENSIVE

LD070044 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Today is the fourth anniversary of the royal Moroccan invasion of Western Sahara under the slogan "the green march," which Hassan II created as one of his methods of naked deception.

In spite of the fact that 4 years have passed since the start of that march, which was truly no more than an expansionist war and a war of annihilation against an entire people--the Saharan people--Hassan II did not succeed in realizing his dream, represented in his drinking tea in the town of El Aaiun, the capital of Western Sahara, as a symbol of achieving the first stage of his expansionist plan aimed at establishing his great kingdom.

The war which the monarchical regime in Rabat is waging has wiped out everything with regard to the regime's budget. In the face of his utter bankruptcy, which is clearly manifested in both the economic and social fields in Morocco, chiefly experienced by the Moroccan people, and in addition to the defeat of his invading forces at various battlefronts when confronting the Saharan fighters, the regime of Hassan II resorted in a desperate attempt to imperialist and reactionary quarters--to which he is clinging--to supply him with military and economic assistance. But this attempt will not save the regime from the fate of collapse. The coming days will prove this without doubt. It is a fate toward which he is heading every day and with every military and political victory achieved by the Saharan people through their heroic struggle.

Accordingly, to get rid of the state of haphazardness which it finds itself in, the Hassan II regime has no alternative but to abandon its expansionist policy, withdraw from Saharan territory and recognize the right of the Saharan people to freedom, independence and self-determination. This right has been established and asserted by various international organizations, led by the United Nations, the OAU and the nonaligned movement.

But despite the fact that the right of the Saharan people has been established with regard to the whole international community, the Hassan regime appears, from the development of events, to be insistent on continuing to ignore it.

Among the developments which underline this is the news reported by news agencies yesterday that large forces of the Moroccan Royal Army began what they called a "large-scale combing operation in the Western Sahara" last Saturday under the command of one of the senior military commanders of the king who in the past was defeated in the Western Sahara. His name is Colonel Dlimi. Hassan II named this operation "Ouhoud" [after a historic battle fought by the Prophet Mohammed for the reunification of Islam] as another attempt at deception: to give his criminal war in the Western Sahara a religious connotation.

Observers consider this operation to be nothing but another of the stage acts the Rabat regime has been accustomed to producing within the framework of maneuvers of deception and misleading for which it is now well known (?by all).

Observers believe at the same time that this combing operation refutes what the propaganda trumpets of the Rabat regime used to reiterate about its invading forces being in control of the situation in the Western Sahara, and that it is a miniature operation like the one which French imperialism carried out in Algeria, which, in the end, only led to the failure of this colonialism's plans.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI TALKS BOOST ITALIAN-LIBYAN ECONOMIC TIES

LD061543 Rome IL POPOLO in Italian 26 Oct 79 pp 1, 17 LD

[Gianfranco Rossi report: "Closer Cooperation Between Italy and Libya"]

[Text] Tripoli--Having overcome the unpleasant episode of the Italian sailors held by the Libyan authorities (who were released in Tripoli yesterday) a new and broader chapter of economic cooperation has opened between Italy and Libya. [paragraph continues]

The talks which [Italian Foreign Minister] Malfatti has had in Tripoli with his counterpart At-Turayki (and also with Libyan No 2 Jallud yesterday) ended with a series of agreements containing all the provisions for joint projects to be carried out in organic form over a long period in an atmosphere which is now decidedly calmer and more characterized by mutual trust. Agreement has even been reached--and this is a great innovation--on the sensitive issue of fishing. There are now in principle no obstacles to the formation of a joint company for the exploitation of fisheries, since the Libyans have withdrawn any prohibition on the distribution of the fish, agreeing that it should be distributed on the basis of respective shareholdings. Of course, for the operating phase--which could start virtually immediately--as far as the Italian side is concerned, the decision rests with the fishing fleet's private owners.

The oil supplies situation is also good. Libya is reorganizing its own marketing on the basis of OPEC's latest decisions, but it has confirmed its promise to export an additional amount of 20 million tons to Italy over 4 years, in other words, between 1980 and 1983. The "normal" quota of 12.5 million tons per year remains unchanged.

However the results--certainly very encouraging--of the two days of talks Malfatti has had in Tripoli (at the same time as talks between members of the Italian-Libyan committee for economic cooperation) do not end there. For instance, it has also been possible to solve the final problems relating to the agreement reached between Libya and the Pirelli-SIRTI-CEAT consortium for the supply of coaxial cables. This agreement has produced a contract worth \$0.5 billion. Other contracts worth \$600 million to \$700 million are planned for the current year in the infrastructures sector. Joint ventures are also being studied in the building and hotel sectors both in Libya and third countries.

Finally, Italy and Libya are cooperating in exploiting energy sources other than oil (solar, geothermal and nuclear).

These form a substantial package of agreements which revive relations between Rome and Tripoli on the economic plane. From this viewpoint Malfatti's mission to Libya has undoubtedly been a success.

On the political plane--this was to be expected--some differences remain. The long talks which Italian Foreign Minister Malfatti had yesterday with Jallud were bound to confirm their divergent positions on the Middle East. For Libya the Camp David agreements "do not lead to peace" between the Arab world as a whole and the State of Israel.

Italy, however, still regards these agreements as "an initial step toward an all-embracing solution" based on three fundamental principles: nonacquisition of territories by force, the right of Middle East states to live within secure and guaranteed borders, and the right of the Palestinians to realize their legitimate desire for a homeland.

As regards southern Lebanon, Italy and Libya express the same concerns and the hope that that beleaguered country will return to "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity." The role of the nonaligned countries was also mentioned during the meeting between Malfatti and Jallud. The foreign minister said that Italy regards their role as extremely important for the maintenance of peace in the world.

AT-TURAYKI RECEIVES MALAGASY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD061954 Tripoli JANA in English 1632 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, November 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Foreign Secretary, Dr. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salah at-Turayki, received at the Foreign Secretariat this morning Mr. Remi Christian Richard, Madagascan minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting the socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya at present. During the meeting Mr. Richard told the foreign secretary his country's absolute rejection of holding the meetings of the coordination committee for the liberation of Africa in Cairo as that contradicts with the aims of the committee is seeking to achieve for resisting colonialism in the African Continent. The necessary steps were also taken to hold the meeting of the special committee of Reunion Island formed by the African summit conference to discuss the French occupation to this island and to present it before the U.N. special committee on the ending of colonialism, as well as discussing the issue of the four islands surrounding Madagascar which the African summit had decided to restore to Madagascar as they are part and parcel of its territories.

Bilateral relations between the Jamahiriya and Madagascar, as well as bilateral cooperation, were discussed in addition to taking the necessary steps for implementing bilateral agreements signed by the two countries in all fields, the African issues and the international issues of mutual concern.

SDAR DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD070032 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Ibrahim Ghali, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic defense minister and member of the POLISARIO Front Executive Committee, arrived today in Tripoli. He was welcomed by representatives of the armed forces and the POLISARIO Front office in Tripoli.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO RABAT

LD061305 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Nov 6, (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, received here Monday Yevgeniy Yersesov, Soviet ambassador to Rabat. Talks focused on bilateral relations between the two countries.

SUDAN

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR PARIS WITH MESSAGE FOR GISCARD

JN061117 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 6 November--Sudanese Finance and National Economy Minister Badr ad-Din Sulayman left Khartoum this morning for Paris on a visit to France during which he will convey a message to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing from President Ja'far Numayri dealing with bilateral relations and Sudan's new open-door policies. During this visit, in which he is accompanied by a high-level delegation, the Sudanese minister will also discuss Sudan's foreign debts to French Government establishments and the second Sudanese-French protocol.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR DEFENSE MINISTRY STATEMENT LISTS ATTACKS

LD070116 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0000 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry has announced in an official statement that units of the Saharan Liberation Army have attacked and stormed the garrison of the invading forces in (Lagouibe), inflicting on them heavy losses in men and material and capturing four Royal Moroccan soldiers. The statement of the Saharan Defense Ministry stated that during this attack on the garrison of (Lagouibe), which is situated in the Uad Draa area, the Saharan revolutionaries seized a considerable quantity of various weapons, which the ministry statement listed in detail. The ministry confirmed that a similar attack took place on the 25th of this month on the royalists post in Tan-Tan, which the Saharan forces began with a concentrated artillery barrage. This resulted in the destruction of the military installations of the post, and the Moroccan Royal Forces suffered grave losses in men.

The statement of the Saharan Defense Ministry also pointed out that during the same week the fighters of the Saharan Liberation Army attacked with heavy weapons other garrisons of the royal forces of occupation in Smara, Zag, eastern Dakhla and Bir Enzaran, destroying various military installations and killing a large number of royalist troops and wounding others.

Further Report

LD071004 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Western Sahara--There has been renewed military activity by Saharans in the occupied territory. Operations have been carried out against Moroccan troops stationed at Smara, Zag, eastern Dakhla and (?Bengab).

The garrison in the last-named place was completely besieged by the Saharan fighters. A total of 42 monarchist soldiers were killed and several others wounded. During the operation Saharan fighters were able to capture war equipment including, two mortars, four machineguns and several rifles.

PRIME MINISTER LAMINE DISCUSSES SAHARA SITUATION

LD062058 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Prime Minister Mohamed Lamine has stated to ASH-SHA'B, on the fourth anniversary of the invasion of the Western Sahara by the Moroccan regime, that the Saharan people today are confronting a foreign-led army backed by foreign investments.

After explaining that the Moroccan invasion of the Western Sahara was a result of imperialist coordination with the aim of exterminating the Saharan people, he discussed Hassan II's stubborn stand, which he stated, emanates from weakness in the core of that regime.

Commenting on the decisions of the U.S. administration to double its military support to Hassan II's regime, Mohamed Lamine said that American weapons will never save the king but, rather, will shorten his life.

Talking about the political victories in the struggle of the Saharan people, the Saharan official particularly praised the recent resolution of the UN decolonization committee condemning Moroccan occupation of the Western Sahara and confirming the right of the Saharan people to freedom, independence and self-determination and confirming that the Saharan issue is a question of decolonization.

After explaining the nature and dimensions of the imperialist-reactionary alliance against the Saharan people, the SDAR prime minister reiterated that a political, negotiated solution is the only way to bring about peace in the region. Lamine confirmed the determination of the Saharan people to continue their armed struggle as well as their belief in ultimate victory in gaining their freedom and independence.

He stated that the SDAR government has already started to prepare for the post-independence phase to face the tasks of national construction.

AS-SADAT PHONES BEGIN ABOUT OIL AGREEMENT

TA061149 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Nov 79 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Arye Tzimuqi, Ilan Kfir and Yehdshu'a Halamish]

[Excerpt] President as-Sadat phoned Prime Minister Menahem Begin at 1500 yesterday and told him about the oil agreement attained in his talk with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in Cairo.

As-Sadat promised Begin that he would intervene personally to set special prices for Egyptian oil to be supplied to Israel. Begin thanked As-Sadat for his work in achieving the agreement.

It appears that differences of opinion on the issue of oil prices will be brought for decision to arbitrators agreed upon by both sides, whose names were mentioned in a letter President Carter at one time sent to Begin and As-Sadat.

The prime minister expressed satisfaction at the agreement obtained in Cairo, and it appears that he will recommend that it be approved by the Cabinet. The Cabinet is to meet this evening for a short session to approve the new appointments (of Horowitz and Ehrlich). Ministers Weizman and Moda'i will apparently bring the oil agreement to today's session for the approval of the full Cabinet.

At the suggestion of President as-Sadat, Egypt will guarantee to grant Israel preference in buying oil from the Sinai oilfields which are to be returned. The prices of the Egyptian oil will be somewhat higher than OPEC prices, but lower than the original Egyptian demand (\$32 a barrel).

Egypt will supply Israel with about 15 million barrels of oil a year (2 million tons)--which constitutes about a third of Egyptian oil exports. In the future, the temporary agreement will be changed to a permanent one, to be negotiated between the two countries after normalization is effected.

CABINET APPROVES HOROWITZ, EHRLICH APPOINTMENTS

TA070909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 7 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The Cabinet has approved the new appointments, effecting changes in its composition. The prime minister thanked Simha Ehrlich for his work in the Finance Ministry and said that he had fulfilled his duties devotedly and achieved important reforms. There are difficulties in the economy, Menahem Begin said, but they are not the outcome of Simha Ehrlich's deeds; they resulted from external factors, as well as reasons that go back to the past.

The prime minister congratulated the new finance minister and expressed the hope that the expectations about Yiga'el Horowitz would materialize.

Menahem Begin is now about to report to the Knesset on the appointments. The Knesset will later discuss them.

WEIZMAN SUGGESTS TEMPORARY SOLUTION TO ELON MORE ISSUE

TA061703 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Nov 79 TA

[Excerpt] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will suggest that the Elon More residents temporarily move to one of the four Nahal footholds in Samaria. The Defense Ministry does not support the transfer of the settlers to a military camp as an interim stage.

The Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs today authorized Minister Weizman to discuss with the settlers their temporary relocation, until a new site is found and prepared for them. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports:

After the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs met, it transpired that the examination of the alternative sites for the Elon More nucleus has not yet been completed. It appears that on the two sites which have been found--one southwest of the existing settlement and the other northeast of it--there are some privately owned plots. The Justice Ministry will continue its investigation aimed at finding an appropriate site, and when the proposals are drawn up they will be brought before the ministerial committee for a decision.

At the moment, the need has arisen to find a temporary site to house the Elon More settlers until the alternative site is found and is ready for settling. The defense minister has been authorized to negotiate with the settlers and reach an agreement on their temporary relocation. Weizman will suggest that the settlers choose one of the four Nahal foot-holds in Samaria as a temporary site. The Defense Ministry is opposed to housing the Elon More settlers in a military camp.

The way in which the settlers will be transferred was not discussed at the committee meeting. At this stage, the Cabinet does not think the settlers would object to their transfer to a temporary site, and no preparations are for the moment being made for such a possibility. The committee did not comment on the absence of agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Threatens To Quit

TA061726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Nov 79 TA

[Text] There were sharp exchanges today between the defense minister and the prime minister during the discussion on Elon More. Minister Weizman again threatened to resign.

The Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs decided to authorize Minister Weizman to meet with the settlers' representatives to discuss their transfer to a temporary location in order to comply with the High Court of Justice's ruling. The meeting will take place tomorrow.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that during the debate the defense minister said that if a bunch of extremists and Minister Ari'el Sharon continue to lead the Cabinet by the nose, as he called it, this will bring about its downfall. Minister Weizman added: Stop seeking improvised solutions and carry out the court ruling in time.

The defense establishment's proposal to establish the permanent site of Elon More on Jabal al-Kabir was raised at the session. The deputy defense minister said there are about 1,000 dunams of state-owned land in that area and that the engineering corps can prepare it in a short period and can even build a city there.

Our correspondent adds that this afternoon, Minister Zvulun Hammer and MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir also met with Weizman and his deputy, Tzipori, for a long talk aimed at formulating a proposal in anticipation of the Cabinet session on Sunday in which the Elon More problem is to be solved. Minister Hammer told our correspondent that he is still concerned about the fact that there still is no foreseeable solution. It has been decided to hold another such meeting. Our correspondent notes that during the discussion in the ministerial committee, Minister Tamir supported Minister Weizman's positions.

Further Details

TA061819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Nov 79 TA

[Excerpt] There were sharp exchanges today in the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs between the defense minister and the prime minister. The defense minister unequivocally opposed the possibility that the settlers be temporarily housed in an IDF camp in the area. He claimed that this in fact means the establishment of an additional settlement. The defense establishment, Weizman added, will not agree to repeat the Bet-El and Qadum affairs--in which temporary settlements were established in army camps, settlements that ultimately became permanent settlements.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER REACTS TO SHARON'S REMARKS

TA061120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori reacted to the remarks made by Minister Sharon to the prime minister this morning to the effect that the security establishment's proposals for the Elon More matter will lead to a confrontation with the settlers and ultimately also to Begin's resignation. Upon leaving the meeting of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, Tzipori said one need not pay attention to declarations by people who got a ride from the Herut movement after the Knesset elections. Tzipori emphasized that the defense minister aspires to fulfill the government's decisions. He also said solutions can be found to the complications arising in the wake of the Supreme Court's ruling, but the question is whether the settlers are looking for a solution or looking for trouble.

SAMARIAN MUKHTARS PLAN APPEAL AGAINST LAND SEIZURES

TA061658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 6 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The mukhtars of the Samaria villages, whose lands have been declared an IDF training area, met today for an emergency meeting in the Ya'bad municipality building. They decided to appeal to the United Nations and to the Red Cross and ask them to intervene in their favor. They also decided to appeal to the High Court of Justice. They also formulated sharp protest letters to the defense minister and to the military government.

Their appeal refers to tens of thousands of dunams which have been pronounced training areas for the IDF units which will be evacuated from the Sinai. The inhabitants of these villages claim that this vast area is their source of livelihood. The military government claims that the farmers will be permitted to continue to cultivate their lands although pending precoordination.

U.S. AGRICULTURE SECRETARY BERGLAND ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA061755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 6 Nov 79 TA

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland arrived in Israel this afternoon for an official 3-day visit, as the guest of the Agriculture Ministry. The U.S. secretary, who arrived on a direct flight from Cairo heading an entourage of 28 aides, will meet with the heads of the Israeli Agriculture Ministry to discuss export problems and Israel's demand for limited customs duties on citrus fruits.

STUDENTS THREATEN TO KILL U.S. EMBASSY HOSTAGES

LD061742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1710 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 15 of the student followers of the imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: O Muslim nation of Iran, until a final outcome is reached, the U.S. center of plots and espionage will remain under our occupation, and we will strongly and solidly hold our positions. The U.S. mercenaries and spies, who are hostages, are being watched most closely.

With you as witness, O nation, we sharply warn the criminal United States and its domestic agents to give up their futile attempts. And should the United States and its hateful agents in Iran resort to the least conspiratorial movement, military or otherwise, to release the hostages, all the hostages will be destroyed and the responsibility for this will lie directly with the U.S. Government.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

PLO Mediation Offered

NC071009 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Text] International pressure is mounting on the Iranian authorities to release the American hostages. Following Waldheim's appeal yesterday, the chairman of the PLO today decided to send a mission to Tehran to offer its mediation.

Clergy Support For Takeover

GF070516 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Nov 79 GF

[Text] Following the declaration of affinity with, support for, and approval of the revolutionary action by Muslim student followers of the imam's policy regarding the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, once again messages and announcements were received today at Shiraz Radio from various groups.

Also, His Excellency Haj Seyyed Abdolhosein Dastgheyb has issued an announcement with regard to the admirable and courageous act of the student followers of the imam's policy. The text of his announcement follows:

In the name of God the merciful and compassionate: It has become known to all brave and struggling people of Iran that the only way for the country to be rescued and salvaged from the evils of imperialism and Zionism and the only way toward the liberation and happiness of the nation is through obedience to his exalted eminence His Excellency Imam Khomeyni. The imam has repeatedly declared the United States to be Iran's most stubborn and hardheaded enemy, and has been asking for continuous struggle against U.S. plots and conspiracies. But the United States has not given up its conspiracies against our revolution, and it has, in fact, recently provided shelter for the deposed shah. It is acting as his host by completely ignoring the Iranian nation's demand for his extradition to Iran.

Apparently, it does not consider the Iranians to be human beings. Otherwise, out of its so-called sense of humanity--which it claims to have--it could provide relief to thousands of bereaved fathers and mothers by delivering to them the murderer shah--the bloodthirsty criminal. The United States considers only Mohammad Reza, its hireling, to be a human being and shelters him for humanitarian reasons!

Inasmuch as our beloved students and brave Muslims exhausted their tolerance and patience, following the policies of the imam, they took over the centers of plots and espionage--the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and U.S. Consulates in Shiraz and Tabriz--and are holding its employees as hostages. This courageous and God-loving action by you, the beloved youth, is appreciated and supported by the entire nation.

I pray and wish for your success and for solidarity of the entire nation with the imam and for the abjectness and perdition of imperialism. Greetings upon all of you and upon all decent subjects of God.

[Dated] 6 November 1979.

[Signed] Seyyed Abdolhosein Dastgheib

Islamic Republican Party Support

GF070525 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Nov 79 GF

["Announcement" issued by the Fars Islamic Republican Party--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God. Once again the anger of the defenseless masses and the revolutionary wrath and fury of the struggling people of Iran have been manifested and displayed against the crimes of U.S. imperialism and its hirelings through powerful hands of student brothers by occupying the American nest of corruption and espionage. The Islamic Republican Party for the city of Shiraz declares its total, all-round support for the brother Muslim students in rejecting and fully repudiating all traces of imperialism and in protesting the sheltering of the deposed shah by the tricky and deceitful United States. It persistently and importunately demands the unconditional extradition of the traitorous shah to Iran so that he can be brought to trial in the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Iran.

'Announcement' From Shiraz

GF070526 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Nov 79 GF

['Announcement' issued by the Corps of Revolution Guards and students in control of the U.S. Consulate in Shiraz on the "takeover of the U.S. espionage nest in Shiraz"--read by announcer]

[Text] Following the takeover of the U.S. Consulate in Shiraz and the announcement of this action by various news media, we have been so overwhelmed and touched by expressions of affinity and cooperation from students, office workers, various institutions and all the noble and brave people of Shiraz who, as in the past, did not hesitate to give their lives, that we decided to express our gratitude and appreciation. We hereby announce that giving our lives and property for the noble and united people is an unworthy contribution which we nonetheless hope will be accepted. We hope to God for speedy destruction and perdition of criminal superpowers, especially world-eating imperialists.

[Signed] Corps of guardsmen and students stationed at the U.S. Consulate.

Khomeyni Statement to Students

LD061756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued by Imam Khomeyni's office in Qom--read by announcer]

[Text] In His almighty name: According to what has been heard, other elements have appeared who are trying to create tension and who have issued statements in the name of the dear students calling for marches to be held.

Whether they are for or against us, at this juncture when the nation is confronting the big powers, tension should not be created over (?matters of) this sort. Today the creation of differences and chaos benefits no one except America and its supporters. All the nation and especially the students are asked to refrain from these types of marches which could possibly lead to clashes and destruction, and do not give openings to opportunists, adventure seekers, corrupt elements and those who are opposed to the Islamic movement to create mutiny by holding marches.

These marches are against the interest of Islam. I beseech God almighty to curtail the hands of the corrupt.

[Signed] The office of Imam Khomeyni, 6 November 1979.

Students' Statement

LD061812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 16 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy "based at the U.S. espionage nest"--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: O Muslim Iranian nation, your sons must inform you of any form of deviationist moves in connection with this roaring anti-U.S. wave from this U.S. espionage nest which they now have at their disposal. According to reports received, a number of CIA elements and those connected with the Satanic regime are contemplating, under the pretext of supporting His Excellency Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the former prime minister of Iran who enjoys the respect of the imam and of the whole Iranian nation, to hold prearranged marches and to condemn our action under the pretext that it caused his resignation. In this way, they once again prove their servitude to America. Hence, we stretch out our hand for your help, you, the struggling and faithful Iranian nation, and ask you to judiciously frustrate any type of move which may blemish this anti-imperialist course.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

People Support Takeover

LD070355 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Tehran is still under the occupation of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. Various parties, organizations, societies, communities and groups continue to express their unreserved and full support for this revolutionary act. There are so many statements and messages of support for this revolutionary action that even by extending our news coverage we will not be able to cover them all.

Our compatriots, in various forms, have sent their enthusiastic messages in support of this courageous act by the Muslim students, while stressing that they will continue their support to their dying breath.

Carter's Offer Rejected

LD070415 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0345 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 17 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: If they do not return the shah, then we will deal with them in a different manner. Imam Khomeyni.

Dear great Iranian nation: According to reports in hand, the criminal Carter, in order to save himself from the impasse created by your revolutionary anger, has agreed to expel the criminal Mohammad Reza from America.

This news report was officially communicated to the Iranian Foreign Ministry by the U.S. State Department. Cyrus Vance is dealing with this.

We strongly warn the U.S. administration that it must return the deposed shah to Iran, otherwise, as pointed out by the imam, the Iranian nation will decide accordingly.

As we have already announced, the occupying of the plotting and spying-nest embassy took place on the basis of the imam's and the people's anti-imperialist policy. The positions taken by the imam and the people in this connection are based on breaking all types of dominating relations with the United States, closure of the embassy and the return of the criminal shah. All the political maneuvers by the U.S. administration aimed at negotiations and the expulsion of the criminal shah from America cannot weaken the determination of the Iranian people in the anti-imperialist stance they have taken.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policies.

Students Warn Against Anarchy

LD070526 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 18 by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. A group of people want to create anarchy in this country. You must try to behave properly. Imam Khomeyni.

Iranian Muslims, the great followers of Islam, while expressing our profound and heartfelt greetings, we wish to inform you that the occupation of this espionage nest and the center of U.S. plots in Tehran, which took place by your sons and which is but only a drop, compared with the stormy ocean of your revolutionary movement, has seriously frightened the criminal America and its internal mercenaries.

America is now using all its capabilities as well as its domestic and foreign agents throughout the world in order to create in Iran an atmosphere of fear and insecurity for foreign nationals, especially American citizens, according to reports in hand. This is due to the fact that this revolution, which, according to the imam, is greater than the first revolution, is about to unite all the oppressed people of the world against the superpowers, led by America. America has also ordered some of its mercenaries to kidnap some of the foreign nationals, possibly American nationals, and hide them, thus trying to discredit this genuine Islamic movement adopted by the Iranian people before the world.

We, therefore, deem it our duty to warn the dear Iranian nation to remember what the imam has already said many times that we bear no hostility toward other nations, even the American people; rather we are dealing with criminal governments. Consequently, any molestation of foreign nationals, even American nationals, is not supported by us; rather we consider such acts as counterrevolutionary. Therefore, should anyone hear anything about sabotage activities by any foreign national in Iran, they should inform the nearest official sources, so that legal actions may be taken.

As pointed out by the imam, do not molest anyone under various pretexts, do not attack their homes and do not allow the noble Iranian people to be accused before the world of barbarous acts, for both our friends and enemies are watching our behavior.

Meanwhile, we must point out that we cannot receive foreign nationals, Americans or otherwise, who are accused of counterrevolutionary activities and who are arrested by responsible or unauthorized individuals. Therefore, please refrain from bringing such individuals to us [at the U.S. Embassy]. We pray to God almighty for your success.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

U.S. Methods Criticized

LD070814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0650 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] We have a commentary about U.S. imperialism's methods of operation. All the revolutionary forces are in full agreement about the fact that we should struggle against America and should not cease from fighting until all the roots of dependence have been severed. Wherever you go, the people are saying that all our misery has been due to this criminal country.

Now that we have carried out a revolution and have decided to cut short the hands of this country from our beloved country, and now that we have the firm resolve not to allow the accursed shadow of imperialism to fall upon our country, and now that we are trying to eradicate the causes of its return, we should learn some lessons from the countries which have had a revolution but which have again been thrown upon the lap of imperialism. We should carefully and precisely discover the reasons which have led to the defeat of those countries, because America, this scion of imperialism and this master of antinational coup d'etats, has revealed its ugly features in many independence-seeking countries and, through the assistance of its spying organizations and the Pentagon military-political complex and its trained mercenaries, in recent years it has suppressed and even toppled many freedom-seeking movements. Now, America knows full well that it cannot suppress the true demands of the people through direct force and open use of its military power. Therefore, it is trying not to confront the revolutionary people face to face, and this was the lesson that the champion people of Vietnam taught America, where it was shamefully defeated.

These days America is using another weapon for the protection of its interests and it has also used it in a number of countries and has been successful. When America realizes that it is no longer able to interfere directly in another country through resort to force or other methods based on the use of its forces and mercenaries, it resorts to deceit and tricks and through its stooges it tries to create disturbances in the country which has been liberated or which is still passing through the stage of revolution.

It tries to create unhappiness and dissatisfaction among the people through various means and to turn their revolutionary zeal into despair and cynicism toward the revolution. Then, through one week coup d'etat it throws out the revolutionaries from the field of action and places its paid servants and stooges upon the seat of power so that it can continue in its plunder and robbery and once again to control the resources of those countries. This is something which American has carried out in a number of freedom-seeking countries and has received the right results, too, for instance in Chile and Guatemala.

No Oil Export Cut

NC070804 Paris AFP in English 0749 GMT 7 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov. 7 (AFP)--The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) today denied reports from the United States that Iran had cut off its exports of oil to America.

A NIOC spokesman said exports were being maintained pending a decision by Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, oil workers were disciplined enough not to take action without instructions from the Ayatollah, he added.

Last Monday, Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said that oil exports to the U.S. would be stopped "if the ayatollah ordered it" but meanwhile both production and export of oil were normal. The head of the Kharg Oil Terminal also confirmed today that exports from the terminal were at the same level of 2.7 million barrels they had been for several months.

Asghar Zadeh said that about 200 young Islamic militants assembled outside his offices yesterday to demand a halt to exports to the United States but he also affirmed this would only happen on Ayatollah Khomeyni's orders and said the militants had received no support from terminal workers.

However, Mr Zadeh added that no American tanker had called at Kharg for the past three days and none was expected for three or four days to come.

Recommendation To Break Relations

LD071313 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Tehran--Iran's Revolution Council will recommend that Imam Khomeyni approve total severance of diplomatic relations with the United States. An Arab country will be asked to represent Iranian interests in the United States. This was stated by the Tehran TIMES today quoting well-informed political sources in Tehran and saying that this step by the Revolution Council is "more or less" certain.

Preplanning of Embassy Occupation

LD061526 Hamburg DPA in German 0831 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--The occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran by "Muslim students devoted to the Imam (Khomeyni)" was obviously planned well in advance. One of the occupiers, who was interviewed last night by the newspaper BAMDAD, said that the occupation had been planned 10 days ago.

"We decided that the 13th of Aban (4th November) was the most favorable day, because it is the anniversary of Khomeyni's exile from Iran in 1963 and the anniversary of the massacre at Tehran University a year ago," the student said. The decision to occupy the embassy was taken after Ayatollah Khomeyni had called upon the students in several speeches 2 weeks ago "to take emphatic action against the USA," the young man told the newspaper. The interview was broadcast in the morning (of November 5th) by Tehran Radio.

He said the students felt that the "original aims of the revolution" had been lost, and recent events in particular showed that the revolution was "deviating from its course." The Muslim students had therefore decided to start a new revolutionary movement in order to achieve the aims of the imam.

Meanwhile, the head of the Iranian revolutionary guards has promised the students his people's support. Ayatollah Khomeyni described the students' action as a "revolutionary act".

Ayatollah Beheshti, a member of the Constituent Assembly and driving force of the Revolutionary Council, also seems to stand behind the students. On radio and TV he said that so far they had spoken a "diplomatic language" with the United States, but now it was time "they learned the language of the revolution."

The government has still not given any sign that it intends to intervene. Neither Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan nor any other member of the government had made any public statement on the events up to Monday morning.

The foreign minister has again published a statement demanding the extradition of the shah from the United States. It said that Iran demanded to be allowed to send two doctors to New York to establish if the shah was really ill and to observe his medical treatment. The communique says that the Americans had refused.

According to the occupiers, the 60 hostages [in the U.S. Embassy] are as well as can be expected under the circumstances. There is enough food, because there are plentiful stocks in the U.S. Embassy. Meanwhile, the students have rejected every claim that they are associated with any other political groups or organizations.

According to reports early on Monday morning, they have obviously found many "very interesting documents about Kordestan and Khuzistan". They have turned the embassy building "upside-down" in the search for documents and have broken open cupboards and drawers equipped with safety locks. They only reached the security room of the embassy after several hours, where they found American security men who had already burned "a lot of paper."

Bakhtiar Interview

LD061121 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Michael Field interview with former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar in Paris on 5 November]

[Text] President Carter should end sales of wheat, rice and other foodstuffs and blockade Iran instead of endorsing the Ayatollah Khomeyni, Mr Shahpour Bakhtiar, the country's exiled former prime minister, told me at his Paris residence yesterday.

On reading the account of the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, Mr Bakhtiar said: "Carter must make up his mind and arrange something logical.

"After supporting a fascist system in Iran for 25 years America is now backing another form of fascism. This is most stupid."

Mr Bakhtiar stands by earlier forecasts that the Khomeyni regime, having destroyed the country's economy and installed "not revolution but general disorder," is doomed within a few months.

President Carter was "miscalculating" if he thought that if he were to drop Khomeyni he would be leaving the field free for the communists.

On the contrary, the longer Khomeyni remained in power the stronger the communists would become, increasing the cohesion of their organisation.

The influence of the Communist Party was growing daily. It was "in the pay of Moscow" and Nureddin Kianuri, its leader, was "appointed directly by the Kremlin."

Mr Bakhtiar wants a return to democracy in Iran but believes that this can only pass through a period of "strong government." He blames the West, led by America, for supporting the shah who had forbidden any opposition political organisation.

Mr Bakhtiar said that since he had been living in France he had received, along with threatening messages, many letters and telephone calls expressing support. He has his own contacts in Tehran and is certain that he enjoys sympathetic support.

"There are three kinds of people in Iran today," he said.

"First, those of all classes who sincerely believed that in overthrowing the shah, Khomeyni would establish a regime of social justice.

"Of the many who now realise that they had made a mistake, half dared not admit it and half were ashamed to confess their mistake." This was the case with Mr Sandjabi, the former opposition leader.

The second group were the mullahs who had taken advantage of the fanaticism, ignorance and lack of education of the masses and were duping them by handing out money from the oil revenues and "making small fortunes for themselves."

Thirdly there were the communists, seeking to stir up trouble and to cause a complete break-down.

Iran was going through an extremely serious economic and social crisis. Khomeyni was losing his position. It was necessary to re-establish order and security at any price. There would probably be more bloodshed but this was inevitable to get things going again.

On his treatment by the French, Mr Bakhtiar said: "I cannot complain. I don't wish to take advantage of them." Officially he had no relations with the French authorities, but was in touch with "some statesmen."

The French were giving him "a minimum of protection," and he felt "relatively safe."

Mr Bakhtiar lives in a comfortable but sparsely furnished flat in a smart block in suburban Neuilly, under the eyes of two French policemen--one at the entrance to the buildings, the other in the hall outside his front door.

Three or four times a week the former prime minister goes to his office in the Boulevard Raspail, on the Paris Left Bank, where his Secretariat "of six or seven persons" works under the control of a Birmingham University-trained engineer who was briefly his minister of building and public works.

Four of his former ministers are, he says, in regular contact with him adding that "it would not be advantageous at present" to identify them.

Mr Bakhtiar is in France as a visiting Iranian citizen and may thus remain for 3 months at a time. He has renewed this "status" simply by leaving the country and returning, as many foreigners do.

He has no intention of applying for permanent residence or the status of political refugee.

"But I don't abuse French hospitality. I have not set up a government in exile since this would oblige the French to choose one or the other. This way embarrassment is avoided," he added.

Later, on hearing of the demand made to Britain for his (Bakhtiar's) extradition, following the take over the British Embassy in Tehran, Mr Bakhtiar pointed out the obvious: He lives in France.

"I plan to return to Iran as soon as possible but I think I have as much right of Mr Khomeyni to live in France," he said.

"In spite of his total ignorance of things of this world, Khomeyni knows very well that I am not living in Britain. But as he is ashamed to ask France for my extradition because he lived here for months, making, perhaps, too much noise, he has sent his demand to the British."

KHOMEYNI TELLS YOUTHS TO LEAVE IRAQI CONSULATE

LD061856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to reports received from Kermanshah the young people who occupied the Iraqi Consulate this morning left the consulate building at 1700. On the basis of the same report, at 1600 today Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Shaykh Baha'eddin 'Eraqi, together with Hojjat ol-Eslam Zarandi had talks with the young people who had occupied the Iraqi Consulate, and the young people announced: We will follow instructions from the office of the imam.

On the basis of this, the office of the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, was requested by telephone to decide on the matter and the office of the leader of Islamic revolution of Iran replied that despite the fact that 1 day after the occupation of the U.S. Embassy the Iranian consulate in Al-Basrah was occupied by agents of the Iraqi Ba'th, nevertheless, the Imam Khomeyni emphasized that the young people should leave the consulate building as soon as possible. The report says that with the agreement of the negotiators and the Iraqi Consul a proces-verbal, in Persian and Arabic, to the effect that no document had been touched and that everything had remained intact, was drawn up and signed and then, after handing this proces-verbal to the operational group of the guards of the Islamic revolution in Kermanshah, the young people who had occupied the Iraqi Consulate left the building at 1700 today.

Occupation Ends

JN061809 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the youths who occupied the Iraqi Consulate in Kermanshah this morning left the consulate building at 1700 today.

PARS says that at 1600 today, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh Baha'eddin'Eraqi and Hojjat ol-Eslam Zarandi held talks with the youths who occupied the consulate. After the talks, a statement was issued by the office of the leader of the Islamic revolution which said: Although members of the Iraqi Ba'th [as heard] occupied the Iranian Consulate in Basrah 1 day after the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Imam Khomeyni stresses that the youths should vacate the Iraqi Consulate building as soon as possible.

As soon as the imam's [word indistinct] was issued, the youths left the Iraqi Consulate in Kermanshah, thus ending the occupation of the consulate.

Attack on Khorramshahr Consulate

JN071055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 7 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 7 November--Some Khomeyni followers attacked with arms the Iraqi consulate in Khorramshahr last night and occupied its premises. PARS reports that a staff member was wounded during the attack.

The Khorramshahr governor has admitted the attack, adding that the consulate staffers were held hostage by the security forces. The governor claimed that a staff member is now at the government house.

In another development, PARS accuses the Iraqi border troops of opening fire on the areas of (Saidun) and Khosrowabad near Abadan last night. These areas sustained material damages.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS IRAQI OCCUPATION OF CONSULATE

LD061836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued 6 November by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] The ambassador of the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baghdad, while meeting and having discussions with the under secretary to the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 10 October 1979, officially demanded the closing down of the Iraqi Consulates General in Khorramshahr and Kermanshah, and in accordance with mutual agreement and understanding it was decided to close them down under consideration in return for the closing of the Iranian consular missions in Al-Basrah and Karbala within a period of 3 months from that date.

Following this step, a memorandum sent to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran some time ago emphatically demanded that the two sides' consulates general should be closed down in the stipulated time. Also, today a memorandum to this effect was delivered in person by a responsible official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Tehran.

It is essential to note that during the period that has elapsed since the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran a great many reports have been received pertaining to the unnatural activities of officials from the Iraqi consulates general in Iran and Iraqi schools in Khuzestan which all speak of the continuation of suspect comings and goings in the said establishments and of mercenary agents and elements hatching plots.

On the basis of the same information the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran was told that in view of the reports which had been received pertaining to the suspect activities of the Iraqi cultural attache's office in Khorramshahr, the said person should leave Iran within a week.

In view of the unnatural activities of the Iraqi consular mission in Khorramshahr, at the beginning of this week the Muslim and zealous people of Khuzestan angrily attacked the said consulate general and protested the suspect activities of its officials, whereupon the said consulate general was immediately placed under guard by law enforcement forces.

The Foreign Ministry statement says: The news received indicates that the Iraqi consulate general in Kermanshah was also occupied today. According to information received from Iraq, Iraqi officials have arrested two members of the consular mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Al-Basrah and occupied the consulate general, after which incident the Iranian Government's expressions of protest were communicated immediately to the responsible Iraqi officials, and the necessary steps were taken through diplomatic channels in order to resolve the problem.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL ASSUMES GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS

LD062314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0030 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[7 November statement by the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear struggling nation of Iran: The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, dictated by the necessity of this phase in your great revolution, O heroic nation, and at the behest of the imam, has shouldered a heavier task in the continuation of the revolution and in administering the country's affairs.

The council, with divine support and with the backing, confidence and trust of the overwhelming majority of the Iranian nation, has accepted this heavy burden and, in step with the nation, has accepted the imam's command.

During the limited time it has been given to take over the administration of affairs, the council is determined to carry out the following measures:

1. To carry out a referendum on the constitution, the election of the members of the National Consultative Assembly and the presidency.
2. To make increasing use of elements faithful to the revolution, and particularly of the vast force of the younger generation, who by their revolutionary sincerity and their bloody jihad and self-sacrifice in bringing the struggle to fruition have played their worthy role, so that they may cooperate in administering the country's affairs, turning the wheels of the realm and bringing about fundamental economic and social changes.
3. To purge establishments and ministries of rotten and subservient elements until stability is reached, in order to set up an administrative system suitable to the resolution.
4. To work and carry out the appropriate crash programs for the improvement of the life of the deprived with the assistance of the people.

5. To take effective steps toward improving the agricultural situation, solving the land problem for the rural population and struggling against feudalism.

6. To have greater solidarity with Islamic and revolutionary countries and to forge links with the meek nations of the world and to thwart any overlordship or bullying in matters of foreign relations.

And now we call on the militant, dear people to preserve their solidarity and vigilance in these sensitive circumstances. And during these days when Muslim, revolutionary youth have raised the banner of the nation's wrath and protest against the plots and acts of aggression of U.S. imperialism to its height, we warn the nation at large to confront the plots of counterrevolution and to quickly identify and frustrate its blind and sporadic attempts, in the form of seizing and attacking foreign nationals, aimed at bringing down into chaos genuine revolutionary steps.

It is essential that all revolutionary and determined people should cooperate toward preserving order and discipline and toward bringing about full security, and we call on the dear youth to use revolutionary vigilance and not to give an opening to the enemy.

We call on the army, all the executive organs and revolutionary [word indistinct] to continue their duties as in the past, with faith and complete truthfulness.

The responsible officials in the committees, the dear guards, the revolution courts and other centers protecting the revolution, should carry out their responsibilities with vigilance and decisiveness, should guard Islam, the revolution and order and security throughout the dear country and should refrain from any blunder or step which might give critics an opening.

[Dated] 7 November 1979.

[Signed] The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Message to Kordestan Mission

LD070842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Message sent 7 November from the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the special government delegation in Kordestan--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear brothers, members of the special government delegation in Kordestan: While supporting your attempts at finding a proper solution to the problems of the Kordestan region, we hope that your mission, with the assistance of God and the sincere cooperation of the believing people of that region, will very soon achieve useful and satisfactory results.

[Dated] 7 November 1979.

[Signed] The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Comment on Bazargan's Resignation

JN062007 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Nov 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's resignation today comes **after** the occupation of the U.S. Embassy 2 days ago by the students following the imam's policy and after the eruption of the revolutionary demonstrations in all parts of Iran in support of the students and in denunciation of the policy of flattery of America or the step-by-step policy.

The occupation of the U.S. Embassy was like the straw that broke the government's back and led it to tender its resignation to leader of the Islamic revolution Imam Khomeyni.

Despite the fact that the provisional government has tendered its resignation to the imam several times and that the imam refused its resignation for several reasons, the provisional government felt, together with the Muslim revolutionary people in Iran, that it is not the government of the victorious revolution, but a provisional government whose task is to prepare the country, rebuild the constitutional institutions and prepare for the revolutionary government that is elected by the people, and that represents the people's aspirations and hopes. Hence, the people disregarded the government's delinquency and said it was a provisional government.

Recalling its birth a few days before toppling Bakhtiar's government, we find that this government was at the time the best solution for gaining the backing and support of all the people's sectors, since its head--Mehdi Bazargan--represents a medium line and quiet march. Therefore, it was necessary during that disturbed stage and in view of the collapsing imperial regime, which fell only 6 days after its formation. We should also note the great courage shown by Mehdi Bazargan for accepting the premiership while the shah's prime minister was still in power, supported by the imperial army and the [word indistinct] guards, who threatened to arrest any competitive authority.

But this does not mean that the provisional government is 100 percent revolutionary. The following days and months revealed through practical differences in viewpoints between the revolution and the imam, on the one hand, and the provisional government, which dealt with matters with much reservation and calm, on the other. It used the step-by-step policy whether in the economic, internal or external political fields. Often have the people and their various parties--even the imam himself--criticized this or that side of the government's policy and called on it for more revolutionary action, speed and firmness in dealing with the standing issues. But the government showed some sort of [word indistinct], reservation and hesitation. This led the imam and the Revolution Council to make some essential revolutionary decisions behind the government's back, such as nationalizing the heavy industries, banks and large insurance companies as well as severing diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime after its signing of the unilateral peace treaty with the Zionist enemy and confronting the plotting agents and traitors in Kordestan.

The provisional government's task was supposed to end a few months after victory, after carrying out a referendum on the constitution and after holding the National Consultative Council and presidency elections. The authority was then supposed to be handed over to [words indistinct]. But the long period taken by the process of study and preparation of the new constitution, which is still going on, was a reason for prolonging the (?life) of the provisional government [words indistinct].

The provisional government was expected to continue in power for the next few weeks or months, until the [words indistinct] is completed, when the strong popular anger burst out against the United States for its reception of the deposed shah and its continued plotting and hostility to the Islamic revolution, and against the Algiers meeting between Mehdi Bazargan and the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Brzezinski.

Hence, the moderate prime minister and advocate of the step-by-step principle found himself a bit behind the wave of challenge and the high degree of revolutionary hostility that took possession of the Islamic masses in Iran against U.S. imperialism. This indignation has reached its peak through the occupation of the U.S. Embassy and the detention of its 100 employees by the students following the imam's policy and the eruption of demonstrations everywhere in support of them. Bazargan found it inevitable to tender his resignation to the Islamic revolution leader Imam Khomeyni to pave the way for another provisional government, but a more revolutionary, determined and firm government in facing U.S. imperialism and in dealing with and solving the other internal issues which threaten to turn into painful and chronic abscesses.

The new government is expected to express the spirit of the new revolution, which has spread through the nation's body and turned it into a blaze of rejection, challenge and determination to continue the revolution and fight world imperialism and spread freedom, justice and independence in every spot of the world.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES ESFAHAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT DELEGATION

ID062136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A number of students from the University of Esfahan were received by Imam Khomeyni in Qom today, and they discussed their problems and shortcomings with the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. The students of the University of Esfahan said at the meeting: Contrary to all the allegations leveled against us, we are happy that, despite all these accusations, we try to follow the imam's policies. In response, the imam said:

[Begin Khomeyni recording] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful: We have no other option but to endure the reactionary label. We are reactionary because we cut off the hands of the traitors; we are reactionary because we brought freedom back to the country; we are reactionary because we restored the country's independence; we are reactionary because we have thrown the robbers who were ruling this country out of the country; we are reactionary because we have given freedom to all the strata. Even after conspiracies were hatched we still gave them freedom, but in some places we foiled the conspiracy.

We must endure these problems, and we should endure all the labels from all these people who are in Iran and, calling themselves intellectuals and writers, are causing disruption in the country.

Islamic teachings are not such that in one or several meetings we can discuss all their economic, social and political aspects. The question of ownership, in the sense of being religious, and conditional ownership is to be respected. It does not mean, however, that anybody can do what he likes and have any kind of ownership in the way that he likes. The meaning of religious ownership is that it should be based upon religious principles. It should not be based upon usury.

It should not be based upon the wealth of other people and the exploitation of others. If by saying that Islamic ownership has no limits and no boundaries they mean that it can be limitless, they are wrong. They don't know who said such a thing and what is meant by it. If ownership is a religious ownership and is based upon religious principles it should be respected, whether they call us reactionary or not. Non-religious ownership should not be respected. Those people who have amassed wealth in the absence of regulations and principles, they have amassed the wealth of other people. They should not possess the wealth of other people.

It should also be understood, however, that the confiscation of people's wealth should be based on legal principles. If any person can confiscate someone else's wealth, this is chaos. There should not be chaos in the country. It does not mean that because we have had a revolution we should have chaos. No, it should be based upon principles. There are revolution courts. You should go to these courts. If the wealth which some people have amassed has been through unlawful means the courts will investigate and if they have been unlawfully amassed they will be confiscated. But, the fact that somebody lives in hovels--of course we give priority to those who live in the hovels--does not mean that they should go and expel the people from their houses and confiscate their wealth. It should be according to certain principles so that those who are living in hovels can also be given homes and can live comfortably.

In any case, now they [counterrevolutionaries] are making use of every shortcoming. These people who are your enemies are making use of every situation and every excuse. One of their tactics is to go and take over people's houses. And then the owners throw them out, and in this way they can create a revolt. There should be certain principles. Islam does not mean that we should create chaos. Islam has certain laws and everything should be done according to these laws. Even if there are some people who have taken other people's wealth it does not mean that anybody can go and seize their wealth and say that this belongs to the people. This should be done according to certain principles, certain legal principles. Or, for instance, if a property, an apartment or a piece of land belongs to the people and somebody has taken it from the people, this should also be sorted out according to certain legal principles and not according to chaos. The question of fighting for our rights is one thing, and creating chaos is another.

You gentlemen should take care that as soon as you hear something and you are not still certain about the truth of the matter, you should not go and destroy and confiscate and announce that you will forceably resist handing it back. This means chaos. This is what they wish to create in this country. They wish to create disorder in the country, so that there is no peace and so that problems may not be solved. You should try to act according to principles. You should try to maintain order so that everything advances according to certain principles. If there is order and if everything is done according to principles, no one will be wronged. But if things are not done according to principles and if certain young people take charge of affairs and if among them there are some troublemakers, it will gradually lead to chaos, to clashes and to murder and it will create disturbances in a city or in a country. When security is destroyed we will not be able to carry out development projects. You should always bear in mind that everything you do should be for the good of the others; it should not be based upon corruption. The work you do for others should be based upon order, not that everybody can do everything he wishes and say that we are revolutionary, and because we are acting in a revolutionary way there is no need for courts, for regulations, for religious laws and for anything else. We can do what we like. It should not be like that. In no government, even in the government of Ali Ben Abi-taleb [Imam Ali] it was like that, that anybody could do whatever he wanted. You should not think that because there has been a revolution we can now do whatever we want.

The counterrevolutionaries will mix with you and you will not be able to know who they are. They will incite you and you will go and destroy, and you will give the impression to the others that there is chaos and disorder in the country and that everybody can do whatever he wishes, and can seize any house or any hotel that he wishes to occupy. This is not right. I advise you to be careful and not do something that will let the world say that a bunch of savages have gathered together in a desert, in Iran, and everybody does what he likes; that there is no law, no religious principles, no courts, no investigation. As soon as anybody decides that somebody is not a proper person, he goes and acts against him anyway he likes. This is the law of the jungle. You should not do something that will let them say that Iran is following the law of the jungle and that we are savages.

Now you should follow all the regulations. You should maintain Islamic principles.

Islam means that everybody should pay attention to the laws and regulations, and not that any committee can do anything that it likes, and when you ask it why it acted in that way it says we have had a revolution. It does not mean that any Revolution Guard can do anything he likes and say that we are in a revolution, that any young person can do anything he likes and say we are in the midst of a revolution. This means that an Islamic government means chaos, that it is the law of the jungle. This is wrong. Everything should be done according to some principles, as you have seen when it has been proved that the wealth of some people has been accumulated through unlawful means and their wealth has been confiscated and returned to public funds. Now it is the same. If you have certain information and you know that someone has usurped the people's wealth, you can go and say so, so that it can be proved that certain principles are being followed.

There is also another point, that the accounts of all these people will be settled, but by patience. All these wealthy people who have great wealth, and it is clear that they could not have earned so much wealth through lawful means, their situation shall be investigated and what they have earned through unlawful means shall be confiscated. It does not mean that as soon as you find a hotel belonging to somebody you go and seize it without any regulations. These things should be done according to principles, not that everybody can act in any way he likes and calls it a revolution. The Islamic revolution means that society has changed. A satanic society in which every person could act in a tyrannical way through the force of bayonets has now been changed to an Islamic society which acts according to Islamic principles. Islamic principles mean that if someone has acted in an unjust way, he should be taken to the court and prosecuted. Or, if a person believes that someone has amassed unlawful wealth or if someone owes him some money he should go to the court and explain and have other people testify. And if he is correct, then the other person's wealth will be confiscated.

I have to tell you that if you wish your country to be independent and to be free and to be an Islamic country, the first thing which is incumbent upon all of us is to prevent disorder. If anybody who wakes up in the morning can do whatever he likes, it means that there are no limits and no laws for anything. This is wrong and should be prevented and the young people themselves, those who are committed to Islam, should prevent such things. You should know that people will come to you in the name of Islam and in the name of commitment to the revolution. who wish to prevent the revolution from becoming successful and who will create clashes and demonstrations and cause disturbances in schools and other places so that they can achieve their goal, which is to return everything to their former condition. You should be careful and vigilant. Islam is more on the side of the oppressed people than those who (?are wealthy). As you said, the vast wealth of some of these rich people has not been earned through lawful means. Islam does not condone such wealth, it only condones lawful wealth which is earned according to certain principles. Even if somebody has some wealth which he has earned through lawful means, the religious judge, the theologian, the source of authority can determine that his wealth should not be so much and his wealth can be confiscated.

One of the things that is part of the prerogative of the vice regency of the chief theologians [velayat-e faqih], and unfortunately our intellectuals do not understand what this means, is to decide upon such matters. At the same time that the holy law-giver [the prophet] respected ownership, the chief theologian [vali-ye amr] can limit this ownership which he has determined to be contrary to the interest of Muslims and Islam. With the orders of the faqih, even lawful wealth can be confiscated. May God bestow honor and dignity upon all of you, [end recording]

Esfahan Religious Community Message

LD062030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Message dated 6 November from the "struggling religious community of Esfahan" to the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Now that with the revolutionary reaction of the great nation, the government of his excellency Mr Bazargan has seen stepping down from power and resignation as the only remedy, and now that the very heavy responsibility of safeguarding the revolution has been placed on your shoulders, we find it necessary to draw your attention to the following points which crystallize the wishes of the revolutionary Iranian nation:

The last 5 months and the bitter and pleasant experiences which are the result of what has been done in this period can be regarded as the best examples of the results of being a revolutionary, thinking as a revolutionary and acting as a revolutionary. At least we should not put to the test what the liberal intellectuals regard (?as desirable).

The prerevolutionary and postrevolutionary period showed that probably the most attractive and most constructive manifestations of the revolution emerged through the enthusiastic Muslim youths. Naturally, for the protection and continuation of the revolution, greater use should have been made of the young and faithful forces. It is hoped that this error is not repeated.

One group used to think that this country's difficulty arose only from the existence of the deposed shah and some recognized links, but when the shah left and the links were severed or disappeared, no other difficulty remained in this (?order). The system which exists has a relationship with the anti-God and antipeople nature of the shah and his U.S. masters and it is hoped that you will bring about, by your revolutionary measures, a [words indistinct] order and one which is in agreement with Islam.

The country's foreign policy ought to be brought out of the state of ambiguity and confusion and be founded on the two firm and uncompromising principles of "amity with friends and aversion from the enemies of God."

The government offices--from ministries to departments and related institutions--ought to be swiftly purged of the rotten roots of the previous regime, and revolutionary courts should be set up in order to review the administration.

Whenever the revolution loses its impetus and the scene is left to the superpowers, the grounds for any form of improvement will disappear and the counterrevolution will infiltrate. But whenever blow after blow is dealt at the calculated policies of the enemy, the revolution will proceed toward victory. It is hoped that the Revolution Council will lead the nation in this direction, too.

The brothers and sisters, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy who are occupying the U.S. Embassy have not only turned despair into hope and disappointment into enthusiasm with this well-considered move, but have also received the monolithic endorsement of the nation and also of the imam. It is the hope and expectation of the entire nation that the Revolution Council will also act in a decisive and revolutionary way in this respect. Although the specific duty of the Revolution Council has been set out in accordance with the imam's decree, these are nevertheless some of the wishes of the nation and the imam's guidances and we all ought to move in this direction.

[dated] 6 November, 1979.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL ASKS MINISTERS TO CONTINUE DUTIES

LD061715 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued 6 November by the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In his exalted name: The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran asks all the gentlemen ministers and their under secretaries in the provisional government of his excellency Eng Mehdi Bazargan to continue their duties in the ministries until a final resolution of their position.

[Dated] 6 November 1979.

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON NEW TASKS OF REVOLUTION COUNCIL

LD062222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In an interview with correspondents tonight Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, member of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, said regarding the new tasks of the Revolution Council: The government's overall executive task will be entrusted to and carried out by the Revolution Council, like all other revolution councils the world over. Up to now we preferred to work (?in a new way), namely, to have a revolution council and a revolution government.

However, since that necessary degree of coordination and unity of thought was not forthcoming, as mentioned by Engineer Bazargan himself in his resignation, either the revolution government or the Revolution Council would have to take over in accordance with its defined position and conclusions. And the choice was the nation's and the imam's. That is, both the nation and the imam have chosen to adopt the course to face up to the problems counseled by the Revolution Council.

In reply to the question as to whether the cabinet ministers who are members of the Revolution Council would remain, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: The necessary decision has not yet been taken on this, and you will be informed in time.

Dr Beheshti added: All my friends and I are confident that thanks to the succor of the nation and the powerful solidarity between the nation, the imam and the Revolution Council, which is part and parcel of the nation and is a companion of the imam, we will be able to pass through the next 1 or 2 months and to bring our nation as soon as possible to the state of affairs envisaged by the constitution.

Dr Beheshti added: For the time being we will not have a prime minister until the elections.

In reply to the question as to what powers the mission which is in Kordestan has or whether it is an independent mission from the imam or whether it will also participate in the government, Ayatollah Beheshti said: This is a mission which will carry out its tasks after they are approved by the Revolution Council and in close conjunction with the Revolution Council.

EXPULLED ENVOY DENOUNCES KUWAITI REGIME

LD061245 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 31 Oct 79 p 11 LD

[Ali Rafii report: "Imam's Representative in Kuwait Explains Why He Was Expelled"]

[Excerpts] Qom--Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehri, Imam Khomeyni's representative in Kuwait, recently expelled from that country, discussed the political situation in Persian Gulf countries with KEYHAN in these terms:

"The people of the Persian Gulf countries are prevented by cultural poverty and fear from struggling against cruelty and oppression. In those countries the atmosphere is not particularly suitable for political activities, and for that reason I have no wish to return there and continue my activities."

On the reasons for his expulsion from Kuwait, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehri said: "The people of Kuwait had and still have many needs. They were unable to place their difficulties before the government, so they asked me to do so. When I saw that the government had the power to fulfill demands, I spoke out, but they exiled me."

Regarding his possible return to Kuwait, the imam's representative said: "I am ready to go back, but only on my own terms, that is to say, with total freedom, and not on the terms desired by the Kuwaiti Government."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehri concluded with a message to the people of Kuwait, in which he asked them not to yield under the burden of cruelty and oppression.

TEHRAN WOMEN'S RIGHTS MARCH BROKEN UP BY MOB

LD061253 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 31 Oct 79 p 1, 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Women's March Broken Up by Opposing Elements"]

[Excerpt] A gathering of women took place yesterday afternoon following an invitation by the Revolutionary Union of Struggling Women (Sepideh Sorkh) demanding equal rights for men and women. They proceeded toward the prime minister's office, with numbers increasing as the march progressed. A number of men also joined their ranks. After they passed the Islamic Republic crossroads and entered Sheykh Hadi Street, they were attacked by a shouting mob, and a fierce clash took place between the two groups. The women's demonstration and march reportedly became a pitched battle, resulting in one group being dispersed and another being seriously assaulted. One of the women marching told BAMADAD of her great surprise at what had taken place, and said: "We were only stating our demands."

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR EXPLAINS RESIGNATION

LD061227 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 3 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Madani: I Shall Put the Slanderers To Shame"]

[Excerpts] In a telephone discussion with an ETTELA'AT correspondent this morning, Navy Chief and Khuzestan Governor-General Dr Seyyed Ahmad Madani explained what precipitated the provisional resignation he submitted to the prime minister. He also replied to recently rumored accusations against him.

Commodore Madani said: "For some time now local people, who are worse than foreigners, have been trying to create unrest in a province which we pacified at the cost of much bloodshed. These elements, most of whom live in Tehran, are plotting to create unrest with the aid of their 'special groups' in Khuzestan, after we have worked day and night and suffered so much to make this the most peaceful region of Iran. Two newspapers have joined this group over the past month and are now doing their utmost to cause unrest in the area.

"The main point is that we are suffering to bring about peace, while they seek to destroy peace. It is better that I leave, then, since it appears that I am the one whom they wish to call to account. I even discovered that, because of their hostility to me (God knows the reason for it), they are seeking to provoke agitation in Khuzestan and in the navy. That is why I considered it best to resign."

Concerning the accusation that he is harboring several SAVAKists in his entourage, Commodore Madani said: "I am requesting an examination of the individual dossiers on those who work with me. If a single SAVAKist is found we shall punish him with extreme severity, otherwise we shall prosecute the slanderer relentlessly, even as far as demanding his execution.

"I ask everyone in the country to study the dossiers of the people who work with me and details of what we have achieved in areas for which I am responsible. I make an exception of certain persons who were imposed on me by those specialized espionage organizations, but I guarantee the remainder. The SAVAKists are the helpers of those known, specialized organizations responsible for imposing them on me."

"I am not one to indulge in self-praise, but I must say that I have performed a miracle in Khuzestan, as regards both development and security. The security miracle was to achieve total security on all roads in the area, so that a boy of 10 could go anywhere at night; as for development, anyone can come and see this."

NVOI SUPPORTS OCCUPATION OF U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

TA061423 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 5 Nov 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Eradicate All the Evil Vestiges of the Domination and Influence of U.S. Imperialism in the Country"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Protest demonstrations against U.S. imperialism aimed at the eradication of all vestiges of its domination and influence have enveloped our entire liberated homeland. In nearly all towns the people, and especially the fighting young people of Iran, [word indistinct] massive demonstrations have manifested their indestructible determination to continue the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and are emphatically demanding from officials of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic to carry out in practice the necessary measures for strengthening our homeland's independence by unconditionally abrogating all bilateral military and nonmilitary agreements with the United States.

In Tehran, struggling and enthusiastic young people occupied the building of the U.S. Embassy, this center of corruption and anti-Iranian conspiracies, and in this way they reflected the anti-imperialist feelings of our homeland's people. The reason for the climax of these anti-American struggles in our country should be sought most of all in the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism against the Iranian nation and revolution.

The U.S. Government, which outwardly and hypocritically talks about its inclination to establish good relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, does not cease in practice from hatching plots against Iran.

The U.S. Government, by granting a residence permit to the executioner shah in that country, has shown its hostility toward the Iranian people for the thousandth time. Informed observers have justly interpreted this act of the U.S. Government as an anti-Iranian maneuver, since U.S. officials know that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has stripped the former shah and members of his hated family of their Iranian passports, and has requested all countries of the world, including the United States, not to admit the deposed shah, this executioner and killer and is determined to try and punish him in the Revolutionary Court. In addition, all evidence and documents prove that the hands of U.S. imperialism and its elements are evident in every conspiracy, plot and subversion by remnants of the former regime, SAVAKists and enemies of the revolution against the Iranian nation, and in many cases these conspirators are directly led by the United States.

The occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by struggling young people, regardless of its outward aspects, is in fact a decisive response to the overt and covert conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and to the U.S. Government's hostile act of settling the deposed shah in the United States.

Undoubtedly the young people of our homeland possess enough political and revolutionary awareness not to resort to certain measures against the employees of the U.S. Embassy, who are said to have been taken hostage. Such measures would provide a pretext for further conspiracies of U.S. imperialism. However, it is also certain that if the U.S. Government does not desist from its hostile policy and methods against Iran and also seeks to conspire in order to revive its positions and plundering domination in our country, relations between Iran and that government in general will be placed under a question mark.

Here we also cannot overlook the fact that, among officials of the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic, there are unfortunately those who, despite the emphatic demand and inclination of our nation, provide U.S. imperialism with more leeway for the continuation of its conspiracies, by means of their middle-of-the-road and conciliatory policy, which is actually an attempt to maintain the positions of the United States in our country. We may mention the issue of bilateral agreements of the former shah with the United States as an example of the fact that the people demand the unconditional abrogation of all such independence-breaking agreements. No one doubts that these agreements violated and continue to violate the independence of our homeland. However, unfortunately a number of government officials--who have come to power as a result of the victory of the nation's revolution, this same nation which demands the abrogation of these enslaving agreements--procrastinate in fulfilling this demand of the nation and are still allegedly in the process of reviewing them, so that perhaps they might find certain agreements among these independence-breaking agreements which are allegedly to Iran's benefit.

The existence of such individuals among officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic, who disregard the demand of the people and in practice pour water into the mill of Iran's enemies, once more confirms this just view of Imam Khomeyni who says: A purge must be carried out. Lovers of the West and U.S. imperialism who are in governmental positions must be purged. The purging of administrative, military and civil organizations from such masked and unmasked elements will be a step in the direction of strengthening more than ever the revolution and its gains, and the eradication of all the evil vestiges of the domination of U.S. imperialism in our country.

AFGHANISTAN

CELEBRATION MARKS USSR'S OCTOBER REVOLUTION

LD070001 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tomorrow is the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. According to a resolution issued by the latest session of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo, chaired by Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and prime minister, this anniversary, a proud and historic day for our dear friend and neighbor, the USSR people, will be celebrated in our dear country, Afghanistan.

On this occasion Comrade Amin is giving an elaborate banquet at the People's House. Members of the DRA Revolutionary Council and members of the Council of Ministers and their wives will be taking part.

The PDPA's Kabul city committee and the DRA-USSR Friendship Society will celebrate the Great October Socialist Revolution in a mass meeting in Kabul's Nandari theater.

Also on this occasion, the historic and traditional game of buzkashi will be held in Kabul's national sports stadium and will be broadcast by Afghanistan radio and television.

BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, in a commentary on the Great October Socialist Revolution celebrations and on the irreversable friendship in the aftermath of the success of the Sawr revolution, discusses the quality of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and writes:

As the Soviet Government, party and champion people throughout history have wholeheartedly welcomed the successes of the Afghan people, in the same way the people of Afghanistan celebrate this festival of the Soviet people, we are celebrating the Great October Socialist Revolution not just because of the USSR's goodneighborliness with Afghanistan, but because of its international importance. We are celebrating this day with happiness and pleasure.

AMIN GREETES BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN ON ANNIVERSARY

LD070002 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, has sent the following greetings to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, (?chairman of) the USSR Council of Ministers; Kremlin, Moscow:

With great pleasure and happiness on the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of myself and on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and the government and with the hearty greetings of the toilers of the DRA, I greet you dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and our brother and friendly people.

I firmly assure you that after the mass Sawr Revolution the ties of friendship and goodneighborliness between the DRA and the USSR have been further strengthened and have been elevated to the brotherly level.

I am sure that our hearty friendship and the overall cooperation between our two countries is to the advantage of both our toiling peoples, the toilers of other socialist states and progressive humanity and to the further development of peace in the world. On this happy occasion when the people of the USSR, the people of other socialist states and all the progressive humanity is celebrating the Great October Socialist Revolution's 62d anniversary, it pleases me to express my deepest happiness to you comrades. I am sure that under the CPSU's leadership more successes will come the Soviet people's way. I hope your struggle in keeping the peace in the world will achieve further successes.

[Signed] Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and prime minister.

AMIN REPORTEDLY DECLINES MOSCOW VISIT OFFER

LD061427 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 5 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[M.F.H. Beg dispatch: "Afghan President Refuses Moscow Invitation"]

[Text] An invitation to visit Moscow to discuss the growing Moslem rebellion and other matters has been declined by President Amin of Afghanistan.

According to reliable sources, Moscow has been reminding the president that the stability he had promised them within 30 days of his overthrowing President Taraki in a bloody coup last September appeared as far away as ever.

President Amin is suspicious of Russian intentions, mainly because he had ousted Taraki, their appointed leader.

Personal experience has made him reluctant to leave the country in case the Russians took the opportunity "to do a Taraki" on him.

Hoping to pre-empt any Russian designs, President Amin hurriedly reorganised his Central Committee. He has included 11 air force and army officers and 44 members of his Khalq Party, most of them students and members of the newly-formed labor unions.

Having raised the membership of the committee from 25 to 80, and feeling that he had secured added strength, Amin felt himself strong enough to resist the Moscow invitation. The Russians have poured in huge quantities of military supplies by air and by road to Russian, and Afghan air bases and cantonments in support of the communist rulers.

Companies of Russian troops of Tajiks and Uzbeks based along the Oxus since the Afghan coup of April, 1978, have moved into Afghanistan, ostensibly to relieve Afghan troops engaged in beating off the Moslem rebellion, but in fact to safeguard the costly Russian bases right across the country.

Whatever it meant to the Russians, it allowed President Amin to regroup his forces for counterattacks on the rebel mujahideen forces entrenched along the Pakistan and Iran borders. Word had been passed on to the Kremlin through the Afghan Embassy in Moscow that Kabul wants the Russians to recall their ambassador in Kabul whose activities have led some members of the ruling Khalq Party to believe that he has given asylum to "one of the traitors," former Interior Minister Aslam Watanyar.

President Amin called on the Russian ambassador unannounced on Sept. 15 to make some sort of a deal but now it seems his ideas were spurned by the ambassador who is reported to have advised him to settle his problems within the central committee which was meeting that evening.

Moscow is said to be insisting that President Amin call a halt to the whispering campaign within the Khalq Party and government circles against the Russian ambassador.

While this diplomatic tangle is played out, the Russians have made considerable efforts to relieve pressure on the Afghan Government forces and allowing them to hit back at the rebels. As a result of government counter-attacks along the southern border with Pakistan, that mujahideen have admitted that they have suffered their worst losses in the last three days with 200 dead. Most of the fighting was within 15 miles of the Pakistan border around Gardez and Khast.

BANGLADESH

EXCHANGE OF FIRE BETWEEN BANGLADESH, INDIAN FORCES CONFIRMED

BK061312 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK

[Text] There has been an exchange of fire between Bangladesh Rifles and Indian border security forces. The incident took place on Sunday [4 November] in the (Muharichar) border area in Noakhali district, when the Indian border security forces came in strength to back a group of Indian farmers who came to harvest crops forcibly on about 20 acres of land within Bangladesh territory.

Protest to India

BK061758 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh Government has lodged a strong protest with the Indian Government against continued attempts by the Indians to forcibly harvest crops, backed by the border security forces [BSF], in the Muharichar in Noakhali district. Official sources said in Dacca today that the protest was lodged by the Bangladesh Government following the exchange of fire on Sunday last [4 November] when a group of Indian farmers under BSF cover crossed into Bangladesh territory to forcibly harvest crops in the Charland. The Bangladesh Government, the sources said, believe in maintaining and promoting friendly and harmonious relations with all the neighbors and maintenance of peaceful borders. Despite continued violation of Indo-Bangladesh boundary agreement of 1974 and the [word indistinct] decisions taken by both the governments, Bangladesh was continuing its efforts to persuade the Indian authorities to peacefully settle the issue without further delay.

The protest said: In violation of the Indo-Bangladesh boundary agreement in 1974 that stipulated maintenance of status quo in the Belonia sector and the river Muhari till the demarcation of border, the Indian side constructed nine (?spurs) last September to deflect the river toward the Bangladesh side. As a result of strong protest lodged by the Bangladesh side, a flag meeting was held between the battalion commanders of BDR [Bangladesh Rifles] and BSF which was also attended by the experts of the Indo-Bangladesh joint river commission last March. It was decided in that meeting that the Indian side would suspend all work forthwith and demolish all the (?spurs) which are not being covered by the agreement of the experts committee of the Indo-Bangladesh joint river commission held in March last.

The Indian side committed that the demolition work will be completed by the 20th of last March and the demolition will be inspected jointly on the following day by the experts of Bangladesh and India. The Indian side refused to keep their commitment on the plea that their authorized experts were not available.

It was reported that not only the Indian side had not demolished those (?spurs) but were in fact strengthening them.

In spite of repeated requests by the Bangladesh authorities, the Indian side has not even agreed to give any date for flag meeting. At the same time, the situation was further complicated by the Indian attempt under BSF cover to forcibly harvest in the Muhari Char which is not in the territory. In spite of repeated requests by the BDR to desist from harvesting, the Indians continued to forcibly harvest there. The protest note regretted that the situation unfortunately deteriorated and on Sunday last BSF came in strength and there was exchange of fire.

INDIA

BANGLADESH RIFLES FIRE ON BELONIA FARMERS

BK061642 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Mr Chavan, had discussions in New Delhi today with the officials of his ministry and the director general of the border security force [BSF] on the latest situation on the Indo-Bangladesh border.

UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA] quotes the Tripura chief minister as saying that the Bangladesh Rifles [BDR] today fired nine rounds from across the border on Indian cultivators in Belonia in Tripura. Mr Nripenj Chakraborti told newsmen in Agartala that the BSF jawans [soldiers] returned the fire in self defense. There was no casualty on the Indian side. He said the district magistrate has been asked to contact his Bangladesh counterpart immediately to discuss maintenance of peace in the area.

Spokesman C. S.

BK061631 Hong Kong AFP in English 1442 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Nov (AFP)--Spokesman of the Indian Border Security Forces (BSF) said here today that firing by the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) on Indian cultivators of Belonia Charland area of Tripura was "unjustified" because the area was in the Indian side of the river Muhari. He said the BSF returned fire on the morning of 4 November after the Bangladesh Rifles had fired twice on the Indian farmers. Prior to that, the Bangladesh Rifles had resorted to firing on 1 and 2 November.

As against 32 rounds fired by the BDR, the BSF fired 31 rounds, he said. No casualties had been reported in these incidents, the spokesman added.

He said that in Belonia area, India-Bangladesh demarcations had not yet been done, but its alignment had been decided as per the boundary agreement of 1974 between the two countries. Under the agreement, he said, it was decided that while the boundary would pass through the midstream of the river at the time of demarcation, it would be a fixed boundary thereafter.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON NAVY, NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

BK061034 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Subramaniam, has underlined the importance of a balanced and credible navy to safeguard national security and broad maritime interests. He was addressing the senior naval officers' conference in New Delhi today.

He said while India has to continue its policy of good neighborly relations with littoral countries, it has also to take note of the destabilizing developments in certain neighboring countries. These are implications of the country's national security.

Mr Subramaniam pointed out that recent developments in Pakistan, Iran and the Gulf states have to be taken into account while considering our approach to our naval preparedness. The defense minister said another major factor which needs to be considered is the increasing naval presence of the big powers in the Indian Ocean in general and the north Arabian sea in particular.

CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BOMBAY 6 NOV

BK061652 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK

[Text] A Chinese trade delegation arrived in Bombay today on a 12-day visit to India. The six-member delegation is led by Mr Wang Yaoting, president of China's central council for promotion of international trade. The delegation will take part in the inaugural function of the international trade fair opening in Delhi on Saturday. China is amongst the 21 countries which are putting up pavillions in the fair. At a reception by the Indian Merchants Chamber in Bombay this evening, Mr Wang expressed the hope that this visit will help explore the area for further cooperation and development of trade between the two countries.

AFP Report

OW062025 Hong Kong AFP in English 1925 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 6 (AFP)--China would welcome capital investment from any foreign country, Wang Yaoting, president of China's Central Council for Promotion of International Trade, said in Bombay today.

Mr. Wang arrived there earlier in the day at the head of six-member business delegation for a ten-day tour of India.

Speaking at a reception accorded to the delegation by the Indian merchants' chamber, Mr. Wang said his country would also welcome inflow of modern industrial technology and joint ventures. He said China was interested in increasing its international trade and noted that it had introduced a measure of flexibility in its economic policies to facilitate modernisation through international cooperation. Mr. Wang said China desired economic cooperation with India in diverse fields as also increased bilateral trade. He wanted India to step up its imports from his country, noting that a wide trade gap had developed between the two countries during the current year. India's exports to China have so far this year been of the value of about 186.8 million rupees (over 23 million U.S. dollars) while imports were estimated at only 6.5 million rupees (about 800,000 dollars).

Mr. Wang admitted that the exchange of trade delegations between India and China during the past two years had helped create a better understanding in the economic sphere.

The visiting delegation will participate in the international trade fair opening in New Delhi on Saturday next.

OIL CORPORATION'S LABOR PROBLEMS AFFECT DELHI AIRPORT

BK061646 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The supply position of petroleum products has further worsened as the "go-slow" and "work to rule" agitation by a section of the Indian Oil Corporation [IOC] employees entered the 13th day today. An official spokesman said in New Delhi that the crisis is deepening as stocks of petroleum products at various points are fast depleting.

He said foreign airlines have been asked to skip Delhi or get refuelled elsewhere. Efforts will be made to maintain domestic flights. The spokesman said the agitating union leaders have again been asked to return to the negotiating table after calling off their agitation. He expressed the hope that they will realize the gravity of the situation and call off the agitation to create a better climate for reaching an amicable solution.

A spokesman of the Indian airlines has said that the domestic flights of the airlines leaving Delhi in the afternoon tomorrow may be delayed or cancelled because of acute shortage of aviation fuel in Delhi.

PAKISTAN

2,000 TONS OF RICE TO BE DONATED TO KAMPUCHEA

BK061040 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan has pledged 2,000 tons of rice as its contribution in aid of the Kampuchean refugees.

Announcing the contribution at the international conference on Kampuchean refugees in New York, the Pakistan ambassador, Mr Niaz A. Naik, expressed his government's concern for the terrible sufferings of the people of Kampuchea. He pointed out that the solution of this mass suffering lay in creating conditions of normalcy in the countries concerned. He said despite economic constraint, Pakistan was donating this quantity of rice as relief to the people of Kampuchea. A total of 210 million dollars in cash and kind were committed at the conference.

SRI LANKA

JAYEWARDENE MEETS PRESIDENT ZIA OF BANGLADESH

BK061308 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Yesterday, President Zia and President Jayewardene held two rounds of exclusive talks. The talks were held at the president's house when the two presidents called on each other. Our special representative, Mr Nazrul Islam, in a dispatch from Colombo says:

Coming out of the talks, President Zia told the waiting newsmen that they discussed the situation prevailing in South Asia and exchanged views as to how best their two countries could contribute toward peace and stability in the region.

When asked about the development of nuclear devices in some countries of our sub-continent, the president said Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are signatories to the nonproliferation treaty and held identical opinions against nuclear explosion.

The president said the foreign ministers of the two countries are meeting today to give shape to an agreement covering the fields of shipping and trade cooperation.

Presidents Speak

BK061241 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK

[Text] "Countries like ours, with the manifold problems of underdevelopment, could hardly afford to pursue any policy other than that of peace. The end objective is the creation of an environment of peace in which people could harness all available resources, human as well as material, to combat the scourges of poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy, so that economic freedom could be secured without sacrificing political freedom and economic growth without jeopardizing social justice." This was stated by President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh at a banquet hosted by President Jayewardene in Colombo yesterday.

The visiting president stressed that the people of his country were determined to achieve the goal of economic independence and self-reliance within the shortest possible time. "As a close neighbor," he said, "we have watched with admiration the significant efforts that are being made by Sri Lanka in tackling her economic and social problems and the remarkable progress that has been achieved under the dynamic leadership of President Jayewardene."

The visiting head of state noted that the common efforts by both countries will make a positive contribution to the cause of peace and stability not only in the Southeast Asian region, but also in Asia and the world.

The visiting president expressed confidence that relations between Sri Lanka and Bangladesh will acquire a new depth and wide dimension in the years ahead.

President Jayewardene, praising the historical links of the people of his country with the northeastern area of the Indian subcontinent, said that President Rahman's visit would remind our people of the ties between the two countries. They were not merely historic and ancient, but constituted a special bond of fraternity. He said the international community appreciated the very exceptional efforts made by Bangladesh in bringing about a (?transformation) of economic and social conditions in an unexpectedly short time. He said the Sri Lanka Government laid particular emphasis on regional cooperation, that is, cooperation amongst the countries of South Asia, including Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. We look forward to working with you in the nonaligned movement and elsewhere to bring about a more satisfactory international order, the president added.